The Outlook

VOLUME 95 JULY 30, 1910 NUMBER 13

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT. WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, TREASURER. KARL V. S. HOWLAND, SECRETARY
REGULAR WEEKLY NUMBERS, FIVE CENTS. MAGAZINE NUMBERS (FOURTH ISSUE OF EACH MONTH), FIFTEEN CENTS. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS — FIFTY-TWO ISSUES — THREE DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE

CONTENTS

Copyright, 1910, by the Outlook Company

A Strike in Spite of the Government.. 699
Under the Ban..... 699
Health and Independence for the Negro 699
Ethics for Lawyers..... 700
Which is the Real Catholic?..... 701
The Resignation of Miss Hazard..... 701
National Forest Boundary Rectifications 702
The Prevention of Forest Fires..... 702
An Apology..... 704
Significant News from the Philippines.. 704
The Russian Coup d'Etat in Finland... 705
The Jews and Poles in Russia..... 706
The New Protection in Australia..... 707
A Labor Administration in Australia.. 708
The Raiffeisen Agricultural Banks..... 709
The Shanghai International Institute.... 709
The Canton Christian College..... 710
Leonard Wood..... 711
By Theodore Roosevelt
The New York Subway Situation..... 713
The Year in Education..... 715
The Coming Campaign..... 717
Colonies or States?..... 720
The Spectator..... 721
The New York Subway Situation..... 723
By William J. Gaynor
Appeal (Poem)..... 726
By M. E. Buhler
Modernism To-Day..... 727
By Frank Hunter Potter
Helping the Small Man..... 732
By Paul Kennaday
The Spirit of Democracy: In Education—The Home, the Church, the School... 737
By Lyman Abbott
Memories of a Frontierswoman..... 744
By Florence Merriam Bailey
The New Books..... 747
Letters to The Outlook..... 751

POSTAGE is prepaid on subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 to the regular subscription price for postage.

HOW TO REMIT. Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express Order, or Postal Money Order, payable to the Outlook Company. Currency, unless mailed in a registered letter, is at the sender's risk.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Notice of change in address should be sent Two Weeks before the date of issue on which the change is to take effect. The change cannot be made unless the subscriber's Old Address is clearly indicated in addition to the New Address.

RENEWALS. The date opposite your name on the yellow label which appears on your copy of The Outlook shows to what date your subscription has been paid. Your renewal should be received two weeks before the date of expiration thus indicated, to prevent any interruption in your receipt of The Outlook.

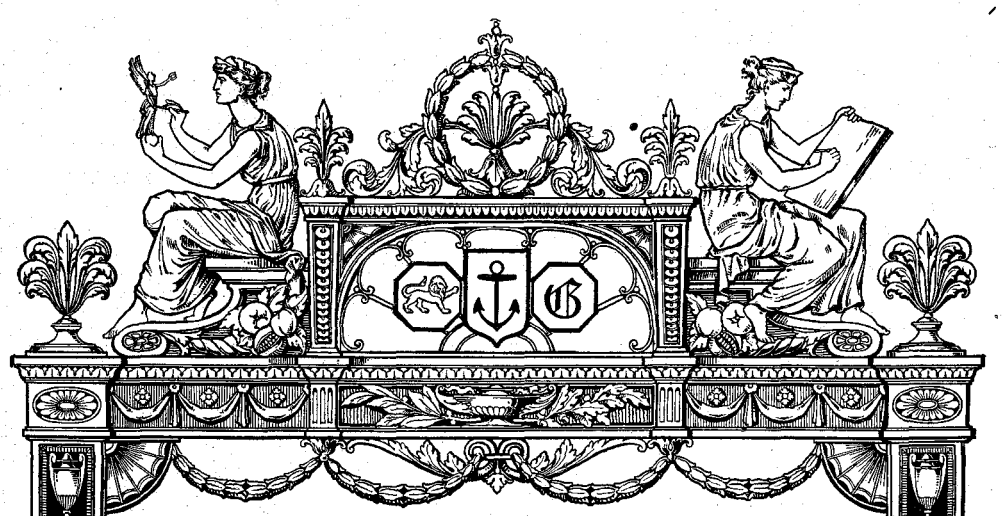
COPYRIGHT. All the contributions and illustrations of this number are fully protected by copyright and must not be reprinted without special permission.

ADVERTISING. Orders, final instructions, and cuts for advertising must be received two weeks before the Saturday on which the advertisement is intended to appear.

CONTRIBUTIONS. All manuscripts, drawings, and photographs are received with the understanding that the Editors are not responsible for their loss or injury while in their possession or in transit. Return postage should be inclosed with each manuscript submitted, and a copy should be retained by its author.

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
287 Fourth Avenue, New York City
Chicago Office, 150 Michigan Boulevard London Office, 3 Regent Street

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

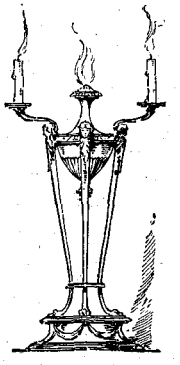


The Name

Certain names in the business world are instantly recognized. Rothschild stands for banking and Lloyds for insurance; Krupp makes cannon and Pullman builds cars; Gorham stands for silverware. These names designate the world's accepted standard of Quality.

Gorham Silverware is classed with the finest craftsmanship in all ages: with the Damascene work of the Saracenic armorers, with the seal cutting of Nineveh in the 7th century before Christ, with the bronzes of Pompeii, and the intaglios of Greece.

It is the ripe product of three successive generations of trained silversmiths, working with a single object in view — to establish Gorham pre-eminence throughout the world.



To distinguish Gorham silverware always look for this trade-mark

To obtain Gorham Silverware go to any leading jeweler.

The Gorham Co.

Silversmiths

New York

Gorham Silver Polish—The Best for Cleaning Silver

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

JULY 30, 1910

LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor-in-Chief. HAMILTON W. MABIE, Associate Editor
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Contributing Editor

A STRIKE IN SPITE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Almost simultaneously with the report that the threatened strike on the Pennsylvania Railroad would probably be averted through the removal of misunderstanding by conferences between the railway officials and representatives of railway brotherhoods, came the news that a strike had been declared upon the Grand Trunk Railway. This is a Canadian line managed by a Canadian company. The natural query that arises is, How could this strike take place in a country which has so strict a law for the prevention of strikes, particularly on public utilities? Last week, in commenting upon the dispute between the officers and some of the employees on the Pennsylvania line, The Outlook said: "If this had occurred in Canada, neither side could take aggressive measures until the case had been heard by an impartial tribunal." Now, within a week, in Canada, perishable freight in trains is held on sidings, steamers are leaving their ports underladen, communities are deprived of such a common necessity as ice, and passengers wait vainly for trains, because the men employed on the Grand Trunk Railway and the officials in charge of the railway company have failed to agree on terms. The fact is that the dispute between the trainmen and conductors on one side and the company on the other was referred to a Board of Investigation in accordance with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The company has given out the statement that the finding of the Board of Investigation was acceptable to the company and would be adopted; but the men, declaring that the award was not acceptable to them, and that the company's interpretation of its terms was not in accordance with their views, have gone on strike. The men are entirely within their legal rights, inasmuch as the acceptance of the award is not compulsory. This dispute is thus not a sudden flaring up of the passions of men. It is a disagreement that has continued for weeks. It was as long ago as the 18th of last March that the disagreement had become critical enough to call for the creation of the Board of Investigation. It required three months for the Board to make its investigation. The Board made its report on June 22. The provisions of the law have thus been fully observed; but they have not been effective in averting the strike. This, however, is only the second case in three years in which this has been true. There have been thirty-two boards on railway disputes. The United States as well as Canada has heard all about this strike, but the people of the United States have heard nothing of the thirty other disputes, just because there have been no strikes.

UNDER THE BAN

In accordance with his already expressed opinion, Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, sent to the Board of Aldermen a message stating that he had no power to stop the exhibition of moving pictures of the recent prize fight. At the same time he pointed out without recommendation that the Board of Aldermen had "the power to make it a penal offense to so exhibit such pictures." The Board of Aldermen, timidly avoiding the issue which had been presented to them, referred the message, without discussion, to their Law Committee, which cannot report until late in September. By the time the matter can come again before that Board other matters will

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

have intervened to divert public attention. In the meantime, without private action brought in the courts, there is nothing except public sentiment to prevent children and young people from seeing pictured on the screen all the details of an entertainment which the State has outlawed. The governors of a number of States have expressed their intention of recommending to local authorities that the exhibition of moving pictures of the prize fight be prohibited. The Governor of Connecticut has issued a proclamation embodying his recommendations. The effect of such expressions of disapproval is not to be found merely in laws and ordinances, or official orders issued as a consequence, but even more decidedly in the creation of a public sentiment that will deprive the exhibitions of patronage, and in the announced willingness of the syndicate that controls these pictures to withdraw, without legal conflict, from those places where legislation adverse to the pictures has been adopted.

HEALTH AND INDEPENDENCE FOR THE NEGRO

For the fourteenth time the Hampton Negro Conference recently held its annual meeting. It once more urged what Mr. Roosevelt in his Berlin address called the fundamental virtues: the good home, conscientious fatherhood and motherhood, faithfulness and efficiency in labor, and regard for the welfare of others. Especially definite results of the past activities of the Conference were discovered in the improvement of life insurance and in the fight against tuberculosis. In 1904 an investigation revealed the unsoundness of the insurance features of the negro fraternal societies. These assessment companies, like many among the white people, were headed toward self-destruction. Since then many of these fraternal societies have joined together in an association for the purpose of improving these conditions. As reported to the 1910 Conference, these companies now require medical examination preliminary to insurance, and have adopted premium rates based on a mortality table and a system of accounting showing profits and losses. So much for the effect of past Conferences on negro insurance. As for the effect of past Conferences upon tuberculosis among colored people, definite advance is also recorded. The Conference has for twelve years combated the ravages of tuberculosis by distributing circulars and by instituting meetings throughout Virginia for the instruction of the colored people in the importance of fresh air and cleanliness. A year ago the Virginia Colored Anti-Tuberculosis League was formed. Reports indicate an awakening of public opinion among the negroes on this subject, and the last report on vital statistics (1908) issued by the United States Census Bureau shows a marked decrease in the general death rate of the colored race. Since over eighty per cent of the colored people live in rural districts and over fifty per cent actually work on farms, questions pertaining to rural life naturally interested all the delegates. The discussion raised on some question in farming, in cooking, in building, frequently passed over to some question of general policy underlying race progress or race relation. The effect of the Conference was not only to engage the co-operation of all classes of colored persons and colored institutions in dealing with the questions confronting the negro in the South, but also to enlist the co-operation of Southern white people. At this meeting, for instance, there were four addresses by men working in Southern colleges and schools for white youth. Although it is essential for the progress of the negroes in the South that they should learn to help themselves and one another, it is equally essential for their progress that they should have not merely the sympathy but also the intelligent co-operation of their white neighbors.

ETHICS FOR LAWYERS

Our readers may remember that in The Outlook of September 26, 1908, there was some account of the adoption of certain canons of ethics for the legal profession by the American Bar Association. These canons dealt with certain ethical problems which are continually presenting themselves to members of the bar. They set forth a high standard of professional honor and integrity, and, at

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the same time, are framed in such form and embodied in such spirit as to be rational and practicable of application. Our readers will be gratified to know that these canons have been adopted by the Bar Associations of the following States: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, Maine, Iowa, Florida, Tennessee, South Dakota, Kansas, Indiana, North Dakota, Ohio, Washington, Nebraska, Louisiana, and Vermont. This has not been accomplished without opposition and discussion, but, if we understand the facts aright, the opposition has been not to the principles embodied in these canons but to the adoption by the State of the canons framed by a National association. A certain characteristic American pride of independence, prevailing curiously even in communities where State rights are not supposed to be popular, serves to prevent one State from accepting the ethical principles as formulated by any organization outside of that State. In spite of this opposition, the canons of the American Bar Association have been adopted by seventeen States, by the city of Boston, and practically, though in different form, by the State of Connecticut.

WHICH IS THE REAL CATHOLIC?

In June the Rev. P. H. Gallen, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church in Florence, Massachusetts, a suburb of Northampton, in a sermon declared it to be a matter of congratulation that many Catholic young men are attending great universities such as Harvard and Yale, and Catholic young women are attending colleges like Smith. As the public school makes far more harmonious relations between races and religions, so does attendance of men of different races and religions at the great colleges, and it brings Catholic young men into association with those who are destined to hold in the future the highest places in the government of the American people. The occasion of this reference to college attendance was the retiring of President Seelye from Smith College, and it was accompanied with a warmly appreciative notice of Dr. Seelye as a distinguished educator, "whose broad and liberal mind always gave due recognition to the moral and spiritual power of the Catholic Church." As a result of this sermon, the Catholic Bishop of Springfield has required the resignation of Father Gallen, and he has been transferred to a parish consisting of the two towns of South Deerfield and Conway. The incident is worthy of notice here because it emphasizes that division in the Roman Catholic Church which has been recently emphasized by so many other incidents. The one school believes in liberty, liberality, and progress because it believes that the Roman Catholic Church possesses such spiritual power and is the custodian of such spiritual truth that it has nothing to fear from the highest and broadest human development; the other school opposes liberty in thought and action, liberality in the recognition of spiritual life and sincerity of purpose in other communions, and that progress which recognizes the truth that the Kingdom of God is a growing Kingdom, and that in every day there walks a better to-morrow. The reason of this opposition, in our opinion, is its subconscious lack of faith in the spiritual power of the Church to hold its own in a liberal and progressive age. Father Gallen, as a loyal member of his communion, has accepted without protest the rebuke of his bishop, and has taken up his work in his new parish, having urged his people not to give him any testimonial, or otherwise express any dissatisfaction with the course of the bishop. Our readers need no assurance from us that, in our judgment, Father Gallen is a better friend of the Roman Catholic Church than is his superior officer, and far more deserves the title Catholic.

THE RESIGNATION OF MISS HAZARD

The resignation of Miss Caroline Hazard, for the last eleven years President of Wellesley College, will be learned of with regret, not only by the undergraduates and the alumnæ of the college, but by all those who are familiar with and interested in the higher education of women in America. Miss Hazard belongs to a well-known family of Rhode Island, known alike by success achieved in the business field, by its just and fair dealing with employees, and by some notable contributions to philosophical literature. Not a college graduate herself, she brought

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with her to the position to which she was called eleven years ago the fruits of a ripe culture, acquired by home training, by scholarly courses of study, and by travel abroad. Under her influence, the previous standards of scholarship have been maintained in the college and a spirit of social and artistic and musical culture and refinement has been developed. Her overwork brought on ill health, against which she has been struggling for a year or two, and on account of which she has at last been compelled to lay down the work in which she rendered so great a service and to which she gave so great an enthusiasm.

NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY RECTIFICATIONS

In harmony with the recommendations of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, made when he was Forester of the United States, the work of revising the National Forest boundaries continues. A very large proportion of the recent Presidential proclamations concerning this matter were approved by Mr. Pinchot before leaving office. It has not been possible always to determine what ought to be the exact National Forest boundaries. When it is, eliminations or additions are made, on the Forester's recommendation, by Presidential proclamation. The recent proclamations include both eliminations and additions. Lands are eliminated where, as in the Gunnison Forest, Colorado, territory having agricultural possibilities has been inadvertently included along the boundary; or where, as in the Uncompahgre Forest, Colorado, boundary lands have been included containing no valuable merchantable timber, and not important from the standpoint of forest conservation; or where, as in the Wallowa Forest, Oregon, boundary areas of open grass land have been included. Lands thus eliminated will be promptly restored to entry and settlement in the usual manner. As Forest officers have been instructed to report, however, not only on the character of lands included within National Forests, but also on the character of the bordering lands not included, it appears that additions are sometimes desirable, if those boundary lands contain good groves of merchantable timber, or if overgrazing has hampered the growth of forest reproduction, or if greater watershed protection is necessary, and especially if water is important for irrigation on a level country beyond the forest limits. Thus, as in the Datil Forest, New Mexico, large border areas have been added, and the forest boundaries, as a whole, made more scientific. The policy started by Mr. Pinchot is thus being furthered by his successor, Mr. Graves.

THE PREVENTION OF FOREST FIRES

One of the serious questions confronting those battling for the preservation of the country's forests is how best to prevent the setting of fires by steam railways operating through the wooded country. Statistics from reliable sources show that in forest lands traversed by railways the coal-burning locomotive has been the cause of from twenty-five per cent up to in some regions ninety per cent of the forest fires. New York State has shown its progressiveness by taking hold of this question with a firm hand. The entire abolition of coal-burning locomotives from the Adirondacks will have been accomplished this year. Acting on the petition of the Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioner, the Public Service Commission has ordered the installation of oil-burning engines on the lines of the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson operating through the Forest Preserve. The Delaware and Hudson has already fully complied with the order, and the New York Central will have completed the installation of oil-burners by September 1. The safety of oil-burning locomotives has already been demonstrated in New York. The Raquette Lake Railway, nineteen miles in length, in the heart of the Adirondacks, which by statute is required to use oil-burning locomotives, has been in operation for ten years, and no forest fire has ever been set by one of its locomotive engines. The only fire on its line was caused by a coal-burning locomotive which had been used, in violation of law, to haul a special train. The Southern Pacific Railroad, with 1,100 oil-burning locomotives, furnishes unquestioned evidence of the practicability of such operation. The use of oil-burning engines on the Rangeley division of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Maine Central Railroad between Austin Junction and Kineon station, a distance of fifty miles through thick forests, undertaken voluntarily by the railway, "to eliminate the risk of fire and reduce the cost of patrolling the road to guard against fire," is an illustration more convincing than argument. This extreme action on the part of New York State followed the great devastation of the season of 1908, when nearly 370,000 acres of wooded land in the Forest Preserve were burned over, villages destroyed, and the property loss and suffering of inhabitants of the district affected most serious. The awful lesson of 1903, when 465,000 acres were burned over and a loss of $3,500,000 incurred, had not proved a warning, and was so soon forgotten that in 1908 the railways as well as the State found themselves practically unprepared for the prevention of fire damage. The 1908 fires in the Adirondacks destroyed over $125,000 worth of lumber and logs and nearly $50,000 worth of buildings, besides the loss to State lands amounting to $644,000. On thousands of acres which were first burned in 1903 the 1908 fires consumed the vegetable matter or "duff" which forms the floor of the forest, and which will prevent reforestation for many years. No fires from locomotives have occurred on the lines of the Delaware and Hudson this year, and that line is operating its trains entirely with oil-burning locomotives and maintaining satisfactory schedules. On another line there has been one bad forest fire, which has been traced to a locomotive sent out with a defective ash-pan which scattered hot coals along the tracks. Twenty-seven States have given this subject attention and taken measures to lessen the dangers from, and prevention of, forest fires along railway lines. Within a few years Alabama, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee have required spark-arresters on engines operated in or near forest lands; Idaho and Oregon have passed laws on the subject. The requirement of oil-burning engines is being agitated by Alabama, Pennsylvania, and Oregon. Arkansas, South Dakota, and Virginia, by special statute, make railways liable for damages caused by their operation, and Massachusetts and South Dakota give to railways an insurable interest in abutting property. California in 1907 made an appropriation for the cutting of fire lanes and fire trails on the south slope of the San Bernardino Mountains, in co-operation with the Forest Service; and quite recently the Great Northern Railway Company and the Northern Pacific Railway Company signed an agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture which provides for co-operation between these railways and the Forest Service in the matter of fire control along their rights of way. General recommendations for better protection against forest fires have recently been made by the Governors of Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, and New Jersey. Michigan in 1907 gave the general subject of fire prevention to its Special Forester and Tax Land Commission for investigation, and enacted a thorough amendment of its fire laws. New York, however, has set the standard by requiring, under State direction, effectual and positive remedies for preventing forest fires by the railways.

THE NATIONAL FINE ARTS COMMISSION

At its recent session Congress acted favorably upon the recommendations of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and created a Fine Arts Commission, to advise the Government with regard to its various ventures in the domain of the fine arts. The misplaced statues in Washington may, we hope, now not be so common. President Taft has appointed an excellent list of members of the Commission, of which Mr. Daniel H. Burnham, the eminent Chicago architect, is chairman. At its first meeting, in passing on designs for public works intended for the National capital, the Commission approved the plan of making the Mall—the open space extending from the Capitol to the Washington Monument—an avenue for the best statuary. The result will, we trust, be more dignified and satisfactory than the famous avenue of Hohenzollern statues in the Berlin Thiergarten. It should be, for the region is more picturesque and the statues are certain to be more varied in character. The Commission approved the plans for the new Department of Justice Building, and also gave its sanction to the placing

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the new Department of State Building a block back of Pennsylvania Avenue instead of directly on the street; thus the tangent line begun by the District of Columbia Building will be continued and the approach to the Treasury and the White House made more impressive. We hope that other cities besides the National capital may receive the benefit of the Commission's criticisms. As Congress has jurisdiction over the land on which stand Federal buildings in the various States, the Commission's authority should be extended so as to affect the plans for new post-offices and custom-houses.

AN APOLOGY

In its issue of last week The Outlook called attention to the fact that the New York "Times" in an editorial had misrepresented Mr. Roosevelt by reporting that he had said regarding the New York Governorship: "I want to find the best man for the office," when what he really had said was: "We [meaning the Republicans of the State] want to find the best man for the office." It is simple fairness now to say that the "Times" in another editorial has corrected the error. The editors of that journal add to their correction the statement: "Furthermore, we wish to withdraw, denounce, and disclaim any observations of our own based upon this unauthenticated 'I.'" We started to write this paragraph with the intention of entitling it "A Handsome Apology," but in the interest of accuracy we have concluded to strike out the adjective "handsome" on account of the blemish which is given to the "Times" retraction by the fact that some of its phrases indicate a little irritation with Mr. Roosevelt because he did not say "I" instead of "we," and thus confirm certain preconceived notions of his character which the "Times" appears to entertain. A handsome apology, like a handsome apple, in order to deserve the adjective ought to be whole-hearted.

SIGNIFICANT NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES

The New York "Evening Post" recently contained two special despatches which bring out in a very striking way the fine work which is being done in the Philippines by the officials of the United States Government. One despatch reports the death of Lieutenant Edward Y. Miller, U. S. A., Governor of the island of Palawan, and the other the narrow escape from death of Dr. Dean C. Worcester, American Secretary of the Interior for the Philippines. For ten years, since the close of the Spanish War, Lieutenant Miller, who was a captain in the Fifth Illinois Volunteer Regiment, and went from the volunteers into the regular army, was stationed on the island of Palawan, in the Philippines. The twenty-eight thousand native inhabitants of that island were half-barbaric savages. Lieutenant Miller, with the co-operation of his wife, not only trained these natives in agricultural and industrial pursuits, but taught them military science, so that they were able to defend themselves successfully against the bloody Moros and other savage tribes of neighboring islands. Their military training having won them peace—a useful argument for those who believe that an efficient army and navy form one of the essential provisions for maintaining peace in this day of the world—they developed a profitable commerce in cocoanut, cattle, and timber. Lieutenant Miller's death by accidental drowning is deplored by the natives, and has removed from the service of the United States an officer whose place in the work of pacification and development of the island, General Bell has said, could not be filled "by a company, probably not by a battalion, and possibly not by a regiment of troops." Secretary Worcester was attacked from an ambuscade by a body of Moro outlaws on the island of Palawan—outlaws whose savage activities Lieutenant Miller had done so much to curb. It was only by the quick work of his body-guard of Philippine scouts, who killed and wounded some of the attacking party, that Dr. Worcester's life was saved. He was visiting the island in connection with the installation of a new Governor to fill the place left vacant by the death of Lieutenant Miller. Dr. Worcester affords a fine example of the scholar in politics. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and left the Department of Botany and Zoölogy in that institution in 1899 to become a member of the Government of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Philippines, which he had visited in a scientific capacity as early as 1888. He knows the Philippine Islands geographically, scientifically, and humanly as well as, if not better than, any other American; and he has been in peril many times from disease, disaster, and savage assault in pursuing his scientific and official visits throughout the archipelago. He has been Secretary of the Interior in the Philippines for nearly ten years, and has exerted an important influence in the educational and commercial development of the native inhabitants. No one can read the stories connected with the work of these two men, Dr. Worcester and Lieutenant Miller, without being impressed by the fact that the United States Government is doing in the Philippines a really self-sacrificing work, not only for the benefit of the natives, but for the benefit of the entire civilized world, which even a decent regard for duty forbids it to abandon. Every one may reasonably hope that the distant future may bring about a social and political condition in the Philippines that will make those islands as independent of the United States as Canada is independent of Great Britain; but the facts related in the despatches concerning Dr. Worcester and Lieutenant Miller make it perfectly patent that it is impossible to fix a date for such independence now, and probably foolish to spend any time discussing it.

THE RUSSIAN COUP D'ÉTAT IN FINLAND

The wholly unprovoked attack of the Czar and the Russian Council of Ministers upon the constitutional autonomy of Finland may fairly be described, and can only be fitly described, as a *coup d'état*. It is not a regular or lawful procedure; it cannot be justified by any plea of national self-preservation; and it violates, in the most cynical and shameless way, a solemn and sacred promise made to the Diet and people of Finland by five successive Czars. Revolutions usually begin among the oppressed, but this is a revolution started by the oppressor. In the early part of last year, Nicholas II appointed a mixed commission, consisting of six Russians and five Finns, to draw up a plan for the enactment of what he called "Imperial laws"—that is, laws which related primarily to Finland, but which affected, incidentally, the interests of the Empire as a whole. This commission held several meetings, but, failing to accomplish anything, it finally adjourned *sine die*, in November last, without even having come to a working agreement. The Finnish members insisted that under their Constitution, which the Czar himself had sworn to support, no law relating to Finland could be made or changed without the consent of the Finnish Diet, while the Russian members unanimously refused to admit this, even as a basis for negotiation. The Czar then directed the Russian members to submit to the Council of Ministers a legislative project which they had drawn up without the co-operation of the Finnish members, and which gave to the Czar and the Russian Parliament exclusive jurisdiction over all Finnish questions that affected the interests of the Empire as a whole. The Czar thereupon issued the rescript of March 27, 1910, in which, after a few words of explanation, he ordered the project sent to the Duma and the Council of the Empire (the upper house of Parliament) for consideration and legislative action, and to the Finnish Diet for an expression of opinion. The bill, in its final form, provided, in substance, that the fundamental laws of Russia should be extended to Finland, regardless of the Finnish Constitution and the Finnish Diet; that the Czar and the two houses of the Russian Parliament should have exclusive jurisdiction over all Finnish questions that related in any way to Imperial interests; that the Czar alone should have power to define and name such questions; and that Finland should have a right to be represented by five delegates in the Russian Duma and one in the Council of the Empire. Incorporated in the measure was a list of seventeen subjects, or branches of civil administration, which were declared to be "Imperial" in their character, and which therefore were wholly withdrawn from Finnish jurisdiction. Among them were the regulation and control of all societies and associations, of all public meetings, of all public schools, and of the press. On March 30 this bill was laid before the Duma, where it was strongly opposed by

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Constitutional Democrats, the Social Democrats, the Polish Group, and the Group of Toil, on the ground that it was a clear violation of the Finnish Constitution and of the promises made to the Finns by all the Czars since Alexander I. With the support and cooperation, however, of the Octobrists, the Government succeeded, by a large majority, in having the measure referred to a special committee of twenty-one for consideration and report. At the first meeting of this committee it became evident that the plan of the Government party was to report the bill favorably with little consideration and no debate. The chairman, Krupenski, informed the members that the Czar wished them to "work with all diligence," and they therefore refused to wait for the "opinion" of the Finnish Diet, refused to allow a stenographic report to be made of the proceedings, and began to vote the bill through by paragraphs, without even taking the trouble to answer the arguments and protests of Professor Milyukov and his liberal associates. Finding it impossible to accomplish anything in the face of the fixed determination and "organized silence" of the majority, all of the liberal members made a formal protest and withdrew, leaving the supporters of Stolypin and the Czar to take all responsibility for the bill, and report it to the Duma, which they soon did.

EFFECT OF THE BILL

The passage of the Finnish bill by the Duma was greeted by one of the most noted of the reactionaries in the Duma with the cry, "*Finis Finlandiæ;*" and it does indeed seem as though the measure marked the end of Finland, except as a wholly subjugated province of Russia. The pretense that such a law is required in the interest of national unity, and that it only transfers to the Duma the right of legislating on affairs common to Russia and Finland, is shallow. The New York "Evening Post" recently gave a few illustrations of the kind of Imperial interest which the Russian Government plans to reserve for its own consideration. The illustrations are taken from an article by Dr. E. J. Dillon, the well-known authority on Russian affairs, in a recent "Contemporary Review:"

> One question dealt with "the summary dismissal of officials and servants of the Finnish Railway Department, who come to their official duties in a state of intoxication." The Ministerial Council also debated whether it was expedient to create the positions of watchman to the Geographical Department of Helsingfors University, and stoker in the physical laboratory of the same institution. The appointment of a statistical clerk for the financial department of the Finnish Senate at an annual salary of $1,000 was also discussed.

Twelve or fourteen years ago, just before the notorious General Bobrikoff was sent to Helsingfors to inaugurate the policy of intimidation and repression, he is reported to have said to an acquaintance in St. Petersburg that his position was very much like that of General Muravieff before the latter was sent to Poland. "Yes," said the acquaintance, "but there's this difference: Muravieff was sent to Poland to put down an insurrection, while you're going to Finland to get up one." The same biting remark may be made of the Finnish policy of Nicholas II in comparison with that of Alexander II. It is impossible for any country to prosper or to maintain its intellectual preeminence when such a monarch as Nicholas II and such a Government as that headed by Peter Stolypin have control of its public meetings, its public schools, and its press. Few military conquerors acquire such power over a country as that given by this bill to the bureaucrats of Russia. If this action does not produce a revolution in Finland, it will not be because the Finns lack provocation, but because they are sane enough to see that they have no chance, and self-controlled enough to wait.

THE JEWS AND POLES IN RUSSIA

By July 15 nearly five hundred Jews had been summarily expelled from the city of Kiev, the cradle of Russian Christianity, and no less than eleven hundred had been expelled after having been given supposedly sufficient time in which to settle their affairs. Four hundred Jewish families still remain in Kiev, still subject to the Imperial decree of May 14, which would return to the "Pale" all Jews who are unable to establish their legal

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

right to remain outside its confines. In the original Jewish segregation law, the "Pale," as there defined, was formed by the Polish provinces and the Ukraine, or Little Russia. Within the limitations of this territory Jews were permitted to reside, but were forbidden to live outside. Exceptions were made, however, from time to time, and large colonies of Jews are now established in the forbidden territory, particularly at Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kiev, Nijni-Novgorod, and Tiflis. For instance, a hundred and ninety-one Jewish merchants of the "First Guild" and their families are legally entitled to live in Moscow, but the other Hebrews resident in that city must produce proofs of their right to remain. This is all part of a comprehensive Russianizing unification scheme proposed by Peter Stolypin, the Premier. It applies to the Jews, Finns, and Poles. Now that Finland is being reduced to practically the position of an ordinary Russian province, Poland is also receiving "treatment." The Stolypin plan proposes to Russianize the Polish provinces by instituting there the *zemstvo* system of local government, by which the voting qualification would thenceforth be based on race and religion. Instead of a large Polish delegation in Parliament, therefore, there would be a large Russian delegation, and only a minority made up of Poles and Jews. The result of this unification scheme, in the Prime Minister's opinion, should be that Russians would nowhere feel themselves in a position of subordination in their own empire! In our opinion, such "unification" as he proposes means reaction.

THE NEW PROTECTION IN AUSTRALIA

Australia has made more new departures in its tariff policy than any other protectionist Anglo-Saxon country. From July of this year the custom-houses of the Commonwealth are to be used to guard the interests of consumers against adulterated goods. Regulations have recently been promulgated in Australia and in London which make it imperative that when an exporter in any country ships to Australia manufactures not composed throughout of materials of the grade or kind which the consumer supposes that he is buying, the fact shall be marked on the goods, and so marked that it shall be brought to the attention of the ultimate consumer. Wholesalers and retailers in every country are familiar with the actual make-up of the goods which they are handling. Usually they know when they are acting as distributing agents for goods which are not exactly what they are described to the buying public. Henceforward throughout the length and breadth of Australia it will be the fault of the consumers themselves if they do not know when adulterated manufactures which have been imported are being palmed off on them. In the new regulations, for instance, it is provided that if the soles of imported shoes are made of paper, or if they contain any other substitute for leather, an actual description of the composition of the sole shall be attached to the shoes, and the tag or label shall continue to be fastened to the shoes until they have passed from the hands of the retailer into those of the final purchaser. Textile fabrics into which, in the phraseology of the trade, "loadings" have been introduced for the sake of finish or of weight, must be similarly described; and, in brief, the new regulations would seem to make it impossible to conceal from Australians the exact character of any imported wares that are offered in their markets. The regulations will admittedly cause some embarrassment to Australian importers; but they and the exporters, at least in Great Britain, have had adequate notice that this new policy was to be adopted by the Commonwealth, and have had due time in which to organize their business to meet these new and quite onerous conditions. This departure is part of what has come to be known as the New Protection, which the Commonwealth has been seeking to establish since the protective tariff was revised in 1905 and 1906. The New Protection has four clear and well-defined aims: (1) to secure the Australian market as far as possible for Australian manufacturers; (2) to make certain that work-people in Australian factories shall receive direct advantages from protection in the way of adequate wages and good working conditions; (3) to prevent the sale of adulterated goods without warning consumers; and (4) to establish a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

preference, on the Canadian model, for British manufacturers. Australian manufacturers are now pretty easily in possession of the Australian market, so far as they are able to supply it; the slight preference for British goods has been operative since 1906; and now the new regulations against composite or adulterated manufactures are in force. But the scheme to bring it about that work-people shall enjoy directly some of the advantages of protection broke down within a year after the tariff of 1906 was enacted. Manufacturers generally agreed to the plan when the tariff bill was before the Commonwealth Parliament. Otherwise the law of 1906 would not have received the support of the labor men in the House of Representatives; and without that support the bill must have failed. One manufacturer, however, refused to accept the wages board plan that was embodied in the tariff. In the courts he assailed the constitutionality of the penalty to be inflicted. Judgment was in his favor; and all four aims of the New Protection cannot be pursued until there has been an amendment to the Constitution under which the Commonwealth of Australia was organized ten years ago.

A LABOR ADMINISTRATION IN AUSTRALIA

For the first time in the history of the four oversea Dominions of Great Britain—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—an exclusively labor administration is now securely in charge of the affairs of a commonwealth. Before the Australian States were confederated, in 1900, Labor parties had had great influence in State politics; and as far back as 1898 Queensland had had a labor administration. Half-way through the Parliament of 1906–1910 there was a short-lived labor administration in the Commonwealth of Australia. The Watson Ministry, however, was little more than a stop-gap government. It was able to maintain itself in office only five months, and was succeeded by the Deakin administration. Not until after the elections of this summer was there in the Commonwealth a labor administration sufficiently strong in the House of Representatives to live out the ordinary term of the Commonwealth Parliament. In the new Parliament representatives of labor are now easily in control of the lower house—the chamber that corresponds to the House of Commons in England—and the recent elections also added to the strength of the labor group in the Senate, where the new Fisher administration has now a majority of ten. It was a fusion of the Liberals and Conservatives, organized to curb the power of the Labor party, that ended the Watson administration. Mr. Andrew Fisher, the new Premier, is a comparatively young man. He was born in Ayrshire, in Scotland, in 1862, and before he went into politics was a miner on the Gympie gold-field. Premier Fisher has, however, been almost continuously in politics since 1893, when he was elected to the Queensland Parliament as the first representative of what was then known in Australia as the new trade unionism, which aimed from the first at the continuous and active intervention of the trade unions in politics, at direct representation of labor in the State Parliaments, and at much State intervention in the concerns of employers and employed. This has been the dominating aim of the Labor party in the politics of the Commonwealth of Australia since 1900, and the obvious success of this movement is the New Protection that has been developed in Australia. Since the tariff was greatly increased all through the schedules in 1906, as has been explained in the preceding paragraph, there has been a serious hitch in that part of the tariff policy that was intended to secure direct advantages to wage-earners from the high protection afforded by the tariff to Australian manufacturers. A constitutional amendment will be necessary to carry out what are known as the excise clauses in the Tariff Act—clauses providing that tariff protection to manufacturers shall be dependent on the payment of adequate wages. The vote at the general election which brought the Fisher Ministry into power was in effect a vote in favor of such an amendment; and with labor and protectionist majorities in control of both the House and the Senate all four phases of the New Protection should soon be in operation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RAIFFEISEN AGRICULTURAL BANKS

A recent issue of the Government's Consular and Trade Reports describes the working of the Raiffeisen agricultural banks. Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen was born in 1818. During his incumbency as Mayor in two country towns in Germany he noted the oppression of agriculturists by usurers. He determined to relieve farmers from this infliction. He established a farmers' cooperative banking organization. It is now in successful operation in hundreds of German and Dutch villages. The two basic principles are that each institution shall work for one particular community only, and that the bank shall not consider its own profit but only the benefit to the borrower. Thus there is removed the danger of a possible non-acquaintance with particular circumstances, as the sphere of operation is small, and also the temptation to take undue advantage of an applicant's difficulties. A definite rate of interest is charged on all loans. With the exception of a salary to the cashier, the banks are managed free of charge. The directors and managers are well-known villagers who keep informed as to the integrity of borrowers and who are willing to place their business knowledge at their fellow-citizens' disposal. Another essential feature is the indivisible fund, representing the total accumulation of all profits. When the sum reaches too high a figure, a general meeting of the bank's members decides how the excessive income shall be spent, either in raising the percentage paid to depositors or in acquiring objects and works essential to the members' welfare. The members are any persons enjoying a good reputation with legal residence in the community or its immediate neighborhood. Each village bank must become a stockholder in a central bank. The Dutch central bank is appropriately at the centrally located city of Utrecht. The Utrecht bank works like a clearing-house. All surplus funds of the local banks are deposited there, and advances are made to village banks. These banks are also inspected and controlled by the central bank. The Dutch Government grants an annual subsidy to the central bank on condition that an official accountant appointed by the Minister of Agriculture supervises the administration. Of the village banks connected with the central bank at Utrecht, not one has thus far suffered any loss. The Raiffeisen plan, it is evident, contains an idea worthy of transplanting to this country and to its Territorial possessions.

THE SHANGHAI INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE

Two endeavors for the better understanding of the Chinese by foreigners and of foreigners by the Chinese deserve chronicling. Both are educational and are leading to more intelligent and kindly mutual intercourse between Chinese and foreigners. The Chinese Government is not unmindful of the desirability, and even necessity, of foreign help and suggestion, and is seeking, wherever profitable, the "useful learning" of the West. But let no one think that the Chinese are not showing individual independence and energy. The anti-opium edicts are a proof of this, and the result is evident in a greater moral fiber among the men. Moreover, the anti-foot-binding movement has already relieved crippled women and enabled them better to care for their children. Thus, in order to help China, foreigners, in addition to a consciousness of the worth of their own civilization, must appreciate whatever present progress China is making and whatever excellence Chinese history discloses. In other words, any patronizing attitude by otherwise benevolent foreigners will defeat their own ends. Among the first to adopt an "equal terms policy" was the Rev. Dr. Gilbert Reid, an American who has long enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with Chinese of education all over the Empire. It led to the formation, years ago, of the International Institute at Shanghai, a joint stock company. Its members are Chinese and persons of other nationalities. As expressed on its seal, the Institute's ideals are Truth and Harmony. The irresponsible, deplorable, and often mendacious newspaper reports concerning both Chinese and Americans daily emanating from Shanghai in particular show the desirability of having at that place some counter-irritant, establishing truth instead of falsehood. As to harmony, the Institute's practical purpose is,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

whenever possible, to harmonize the differences which, under existing circumstances, arise between the Chinese on the one hand and three classes of foreigners on the other, namely, the merchants, the missionaries, and the educators. The Institute affords, especially to Americans, an invaluable opportunity to influence, first, the present-day native leaders, and, second, the large body of students in the Government schools. The former is possible by reason of Dr. Reid's wide personal acquaintance, the latter because of the Institute's intimate relations with the Imperial Board of Education and with the Commissioner of Education in each province. Influence is conveyed by books, pamphlets, a monthly paper, lectures, conferences, conversations, receptions, public gatherings, classes for study and research, and by university extension. Though Dr. Reid, a foreigner, directs the movement, the Institute has from the first received much encouragement from the Chinese, whether from the Imperial Government at Peking, the provincial authorities, the local gentry, or the merchants. Native sympathy with the movement is further indicated by the fact that no less than two-thirds of the hundred thousand dollars so far expended by the Institute has come from the Chinese. They are now watching to see how much practical encouragement America will give to the work. Certainly, wherever the cry of "China for the Chinese" proceeds from bigotry it must be met by a manifestation, such as Dr. Reid's, of intelligent friendliness, if the cry is not to lead to an anti-foreign crusade. To check it, foreigners need not only to help China educationally, they need to check their own too often contemptuous attitude towards the Chinese, an attitude largely due to the lack of just such a means as the Shanghai International Institute affords for the cultivation of mutually sympathetic appreciation.

THE CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

The second educational endeavor to which we would call attention is the Canton Christian College. If Shanghai is the commercial metropolis of North China, Canton is of the South. It is situated on the Pearl River, ninety miles from the British island of Hongkong, and is the nearest Chinese city to American territory in the Philippines. It has a population of over two millions, and is the capital of two provinces; their population is about forty millions. The natives of these provinces are notably enterprising. Cantonese shops are found throughout the Empire and the Cantonese have scattered themselves not only over China but all over the world. With the exception of certain students, all the Chinese in America come from the two Cantonese provinces. It is in the Cantonese heart that the injustice and indignities of the interpretation of our immigrant laws rankle. It is the Cantonese who started the recent boycott of American goods in China. It will be the Cantonese more than any other Chinaman whose friendship or enmity will work good or evil to our relations with China. It is fortunate, then, that the Canton Christian College should be no school devoted to a narrow religious training, but a university adapted to China's peculiar needs. The College is located on a fifty-acre river site near the city. The broad spirit of this educational endeavor has appealed to the Chinese, and they have contributed many thousand dollars to the erection of the present buildings. It is now proposed to build on the College grounds a memorial to that great friend of China, the late John Hay, Secretary of State, whose diplomatic skill secured a world declaration in favor of the integrity of the Chinese Empire and the "open door" in trade there. Certainly the erection in China of a suitable memorial to Mr. Hay should deeply and permanently impress the Chinese people. The influence of the Canton College has been evident not only mentally but physically. As the College authorities have noted, nothing marks the spirit of New China more distinctly than the turning of the students to athletics. When the College was established, it was considered undignified for a student to take any exercise more violent than a slow walk; long finger-nails were fashionable and ill health common. Football and baseball were first played in China by boys in long coats. The pre-eminence of the Canton College in athletics has been evident ever since 1906, when the first track meet ever held

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in South China occurred. As never before, the opportunity now exists to make, physically, mentally, morally, the men who will be the makers of the New China.

TRADE WITH PORTO RICO AND THE PHILIPPINES

American colonial policy is rapidly acquiring an economic value. The reports at hand concerning trade with Porto Rico and the Philippines make interesting reading. Most Americans do not realize how much the application to Porto Rico of the principle of free trade enjoyed by the States on the American mainland has increased the islanders' purchasing power. Porto Rican trade has trebled. Based on this, Philippine-American commerce ought to show an increase now that the islands have been given the trade advantage enjoyed for eight years by Porto Rico. Despite the Porto Rican record, some anxious folk last summer expressed fear lest Filipino wealth be diminished by free trade. Let us hope that the period since the Payne Tariff Law went into effect has dissipated those fears. The Philippine record bids fair to equal the Porto Rican. Compared with the corresponding period a year ago, the values, both of imports into the Philippine Islands and exports therefrom, have nearly doubled. The increase was chiefly in exports of hemp, sugar, tobacco, and coffee. Hemp is the most important Philippine industry, and stands for about three-fifths of the value of all exports from the islands. Philippine sugar is a part of our total sugar import, hence the increased trade benefits us. But it benefits the Filipinos more. The main market for their sugar is China, and the free trade in the sugar they have shipped to the United States has resulted in higher prices for that shipped to China. As to tobacco, when the Payne Bill was pending, the growers of the Connecticut leaf stood in the way of free trade, as they always have, because they would be hurt, they alleged, by Filipino competition. We find no statement of leaf tobacco in the list of exports from the Philippines, while the value of that exported from this country to the islands shows an increase from less than a thousand dollars to nearly forty thousand dollars. Instead of suffering by competition, the Connecticut folk have found a new market for their own tobacco. As to coffee, we discover a gratifying intercolonial economic relation. Now that all articles, except rice, the growth, product, or manufacture, not only of the United States, but also *of any of its possessions*, to which the tariff in the mainland applies, shall be admitted free of duty into the Philippines, coffee from Porto Rico is put on the free list in the Philippine Islands. The Filipinos are very large importers of coffee, and no possession of the United States, except Porto Rico, produces coffee in large quantities. Hence the operation of the Payne Law has resulted in a new and profitable export for Porto Rico and import for the Philippines. This emphasizes not only the benefit of free trade but the essential interdependence of territories, even though situated on opposite sides of the globe.

LEONARD WOOD

General Leonard Wood has just returned from South America to take up his duties as Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army, the highest military position which the service affords.

Nearly twelve years ago, when Leonard Wood was acting as Governor of Santiago, I wrote in The Outlook about what he had already achieved, and what he could be trusted to achieve. During the intervening twelve years he has played a very conspicuous part among the men who have rendered signal service to the country by the way in which they have enabled it to grapple with the duties and responsibilities incurred by the Spanish War. What has been accomplished in the Philippines, in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in Panama, and in San Domingo during these twelve years represents a sum of achievement of which this Nation has a right to be extremely proud. In each locality the problem has been different, in each locality it has been solved with signal success. Of course there have been mistakes and shortcomings, but on the whole it would be difficult to find anywhere a finer record of successful accomplishment. This record is primarily due to the admirable quality

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the men put at the head of affairs in the different places. Messrs. Taft, Luke Wright, Smith and Forbes, Messrs. Hunt, Winthrop, Post and Colton, Governor Magoon, Colonel Goethals—to these and their colleagues and subordinates the country owes a heavy debt of obligation.

Most of those I have mentioned are civilians. Colonel Goethals, under whom the gigantic work of the Panama Canal is being accomplished, with literally astounding rapidity and success, is a representative of the army. The share of the army in the honor roll is very large. The importance of work like that of General Bell in the Philippines, of General Barry in Cuba, can hardly be overestimated; but, as a whole, of all the work of the army officers, the greatest in amount, and the greatest in variety of achievement, must be credited to General Wood. And, moreover, he has at times combined with singular success the functions of civil administrator and military commandant. The part played by the United States in Cuba has been one of the most honorable ever played by any nation in dealing with a weaker Power, one of the most satisfactory in all respects; and to General Wood more than to any other one man is due the credit of starting this work and conducting it to a successful conclusion during the earliest and most difficult years. Like almost all of the men mentioned, as well as their colleagues, General Wood of course incurred the violent hatred of many dishonest schemers and unscrupulous adventurers, and of a few more or less well-meaning persons who were misled by these schemers and adventurers; but it is astounding to any one acquainted with the facts to realize, not merely what he accomplished, but how he succeeded in gaining the good will of the enormous majority of the men whose good will could be won only in honorable fashion. Spaniards and Cubans, Christian Filipinos and Moros, Catholic ecclesiastics and Protestant missionaries—in each case the great majority of those whose opinion was best worth having—grew to regard General Wood as their special champion and ablest friend, as the man who more than any others understood and sympathized with their peculiar needs and was anxious and able to render them the help they most needed. In Cuba he acted practically as both civil and military head; and after he had been some time in the Philippines, very earnest pressure was brought to bear by many of the best people in the Islands to have a similar position there created for him, so that he could repeat what he had done in Cuba. It was neither necessary nor desirable that this position should be created; but the widely expressed desire that it should be created was significant of the faith in the man.

His administration was as signally successful in the Moro country as in Cuba. In each case alike it brought in its train peace, an increase in material prosperity, and a rigid adherence to honesty as the only policy tolerated among officials. His opportunity for military service has not been great, either in the Philippines or while he was the Governor of Cuba. Still, on several occasions he was obliged to carry on operations against hostile tribes of Moros, and in each case he did his work with skill, energy, and efficiency; and, once it was done, he showed as much humanity in dealing with the vanquished as he had shown capacity to vanquish them. In our country there are some kinds of success which receive an altogether disproportionate financial reward; but in no other country is the financial reward so small for the kind of service done by Leonard Wood and by the other men whose names I have given above. General Wood is an army officer with nothing but an army officer's pay, and we accept it as a matter of course that he should have received practically no pecuniary reward for those services which he rendered in positions not such as an army officer usually occupies. There is not another big country in the world where he would not have received a substantial reward such as here no one even thinks of his receiving. Yet, after all, the reward for which he most cares is the opportunity to render service, and this opportunity has been given him once and again. He now stands as Chief-of-Staff of the American Army, the army in which he was serving in a sub-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ordinate position as surgeon thirteen years ago. His rise has been astonishing, and it has been due purely to his own striking qualifications and striking achievements. Again and again he has rendered great service to the American people; and he will continue to render such service in the position he now holds.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE NEW YORK SUBWAY SITUATION

New York needs more subways.

In the year ending June 30, 1909, the steam railways of the United States carried not quite nine hundred million passengers, an increase over the preceding year of almost a million and a half. In New York City, in the same period, the number of five-cent-fare passengers carried—not including transfer passengers—was over fourteen hundred million, an increase over the preceding year of forty-four million. The New York traction lines, therefore, carried more than one and a half times as many paid passengers as all the railways of the country; and the number of traction passengers increased twenty times as rapidly as the number of railway passengers.

In the three years from 1906 to 1909 the increase in passenger travel in New York City was one hundred and fifty-three million; while in 1907 the present Subway carried only one hundred and sixty-six million passengers, and the entire elevated system of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company carried only one hundred and forty-seven million. It is fair to expect that the average increase in passengers will continue at the rate of from forty to fifty million a year. Any new subway system, therefore, will do little more than accommodate the increase that has accumulated during its period of construction and equipment, which is bound to be at least four years.

On another page we print an article by Mayor Gaynor of New York City on the New York subway situation. In the course of that article he expresses a hope for "a most careful consideration of it by the intelligent public and press." In partial fulfillment of this hope we offer our contribution to the discussion of this question.

New York City needs more subways. The figures which we have given would convince of the truth of this statement even one who had not had an opportunity to test it by traveling about the city. The city has, in its municipal pocket, a certain amount of money (or rather credit, which in a matter like subway building amounts practically to the same thing) to spend on subway building. The question is: How can this money be spent to the best advantage?

Two plans are before the city. One of them was prepared and adopted by the old Rapid Transit Commission, was taken up and carried on by the Public Service Commission, and has been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This plan provides for the building of what is known as the Triborough subway system. It includes, as is shown on one of the maps accompanying Mayor Gaynor's article, the Broadway and Lexington Avenue route in Manhattan and the Bronx, and the Fourth Avenue, Broadway and Lafayette Avenue branches in Brooklyn. A portion of this route—on Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn—is already under construction, and will probably be completed within a year and a half. Contracts for the construction of the remaining portions of this system will be advertised within a very few weeks. The other plan is for additions to the present Interborough subway system, as described by Mayor Gaynor, and shown on the other map accompanying his article.

The city needs the subways contemplated in both these plans, and it needs other new subway systems as rapidly as they can be wisely planned and constructed. The figures which we have given show how inadequate one, or even two, new subway systems will be to take care of the rapidly increasing demands for travel facilities in New York.

Mayor Gaynor assumes that these two plans are mutually exclusive; that if the city elects to build the Triborough subway it cannot have the extension to the Interborough system, and, on the contrary, if it elects to have the Interborough

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

system extended, it cannot have the Triborough system. This is probably true at the present time, if we assume that whichever plan is selected will be carried out at the expense of the city. The city's margin of credit is doubtless not large enough at the present time to permit of undertaking both plans. There is also an obstacle in the fact that both projects contemplate the use of Lexington Avenue; but a slight change of route by the Interborough could be easily made—and there is plenty of traffic for both lines.

If the city's money is to be used to carry out one of these plans, it should be used for the construction of the Triborough system. First, because it would give the city an entirely new system, serving new regions, and adding to the city's transit facilities to the full extent of its capacity. The Interborough extensions would be merely additions to the present system, serving comparatively little new territory and being obliged to afford relief to the present Subway before it could provide additional facilities. Second, because the Triborough subway would afford greatly needed relief to Brooklyn, an important section which the proposed Interborough extensions hardly touch. Third, because it would introduce competition into the New York subway situation, a force which has power to accomplish many things which even the most enlightened and stringent regulation by Public Service Commissions, or otherwise, cannot bring about. Doubtless it would be ideal to have all the subways, present and future, in New York City operated by a single concern, provided they were operated ideally; but there would be a much closer approach to ideal conditions of operation if competition were at work than under even a well-regulated monopoly.

But we do not believe that the two plans are mutually exclusive. If it is decided to go on with the plans already adopted and build the Triborough route with the city's money, we are strongly inclined to believe that the extensions of the Interborough system will be made with private capital. One reason for this belief is that, fifteen months ago, the Interborough company advertised extensively in the New York newspapers that it was prepared to build these extensions at once if it were given permission, and with its own funds. On April 14, 1909, the company advertised: "The present Subway was built with publicly raised funds; the new subways we will build with private funds. . . . We are ready to *act*."

On April 15 it advertised: "These improvements will cost $50,000,000. We ask to build them at our expense, and when our present subway lease with the city expires, we will turn the new subways over to be city property, free. . . . We are ready to *act*."

On April 16 it advertised: "Our proposal involves not a penny of the city's money or the city's credit, now or later. . . . We are ready to *act*."

Nothing has happened in these fifteen months which changes the situation, except that the time of advertising the contracts for the Triborough route has come nearer. The construction of that route was as definitely determined upon then as now. If the Interborough was ready to act then, it should be ready to act now.

But if the Interborough has changed its mind and is not now inclined to act, we believe that it will ultimately be forced by the competition of new subways to extend its system even at private expense. And the Interborough has shown itself more easily driven to the performance of adequate public service by official pressure than led either by public opinion or by its own desire to serve.

New York has made a great advance since the building of the present Subway was first suggested. Three principles have been firmly established:

That the city shall own its subways whether it operates them or not;

That operating franchises shall be for short terms and shall provide for adequate remuneration to the city;

That every detail of operation and management shall be carried on under State regulation.

The overwhelming need for more subways should be met as promptly as possible by building a new system, accompanied by extensions of the present system if they can be made as well. But the extensions should not be allowed to supplant or to postpone the new system.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE YEAR IN EDUCATION

The summer and fall of last year gave us an extraordinary series of utterances regarding the higher education. A widespread criticism of colleges and universities had been running on for many months, when some of the leading presidents of such institutions entered into the discussion with papers marked by frank and keen analysis of existing conditions and offering suggestions toward improvement. The inauguration of several new presidents in the fall of 1909 gave occasion for some of these expressions, notably those of Presidents Lowell of Harvard, Nichols of Dartmouth, and Shanklin of Wesleyan. Other papers of especial significance were put forth by Presidents Wilson of Princeton, Schurman of Cornell, Van Hise of Wisconsin, Butler of Columbia, and Hadley of Yale. President Hadley's reference to liberal culture as the opposite of absorption in the obvious, furnished one of the most suggestive passages in this discussion. The off-hand saying of President Wilson that the side shows are absorbing more attention than the circus stirred up no end of comment.

President Lowell, in his inaugural address and in other papers, foreshadowed a withdrawal on the part of Harvard from the extreme position of well-nigh absolute freedom in the election of studies. Harvard's modification of the free elective system, which has now been adopted, is in the direction of the ideal that the student should learn something about many subjects and much about one subject. While a similar requirement has long been in force in other institutions, and it has been shown that the new regulations have practically been observed in advance by most of the recent graduates of Harvard, the step is undoubtedly significant. The long discussion of freedom of election is now to be followed by discussion and experiment touching the organization of studies in the courses of individual students.

Of the several great universities, Princeton has for the most part held the center of the stage, because of internal controversies respecting the policy of the institution. The friends of learning generally are glad that a well-endowed school of graduate studies at Princeton is now assured.

George Washington University has been in deep waters, largely because of inability to make its finances match the educational programme to which it was committed. Dr. Needham has retired from its presidency after a long struggle to change its methods, and has been succeeded by Admiral Stockton.

Dean Hutchins, the acting President of the University of Michigan, has been made President, in succession to Dr. Angell—a logical selection, which commands general approval. One of the notable developments of university instruction within the year has been the organization of a well-rounded course in railway administration at the University of Michigan, under the direction of Professor Henry Carter Adams. Both university men and railway men will follow this new work at Ann Arbor with interest and good hope.

Medical education has commanded unusual attention. The chief landmark here is the report on medical schools issued by the Carnegie Foundation. This report, with its direct and unsparing criticism of the schools, has brought to a focus the more diffused criticism which had long been abroad. But it does not stand alone. For several years the Council for Medical Education of the American Medical Association has carried on a campaign for the improvement of standards in this field, which was strongly accentuated in the meeting of the Council at Chicago in February last. As might be anticipated, such standardizing movements meet with some strenuous opposition. When, however, Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, introduced in Congress a bill for the establishment of a Department of Public Health in the Federal Government, the measure met with such widespread and determined opposition as could hardly have been anticipated. While some of this opposition undoubtedly came from commercial interests, which feared Federal supervision, some of it seems also to have arisen from a distrust of current medical practice on the part of conscientious objectors. These several occurrences have shown how far we are still removed in this country from any general agreement regarding the prac-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tice of medicine as an applied science and the education preliminary to such practice.

In the meantime education for health has gone steadily forward in the common schools. Medical inspection, the establishment of open-air schools, and the employment of school nurses have been centers of public school interest throughout the year.

The returning wave of criticism which has come upon the Carnegie Foundation, following the publication of its report on medical schools, is but a small part of the rather stormy discussion which has centered upon that body. A modification of the rules governing retiring allowances to college instructors has called forth adverse comment. The removal of the George Washington University from its list of beneficiary institutions was followed by a vigorous protest from that institution. Meanwhile the Foundation has gone forward with that extraordinary energy, not to say daring, which has kept it of late in the forefront of educational affairs. Other agencies privately endowed have entered upon new and promising activities. The proposed Federal incorporation of the Rockefeller Foundation has, however, halted in the Senate of the United States.

The discussion of industrial education continues, and difficulties become more apparent as it proceeds. Nevertheless, some substantial progress has been made. The public school of trades for boys in the city of New York has made encouraging beginnings. A bulletin on education for the railway service, by Mr. J. Shirley Eaton, issued by the National Bureau of Education, has shown what extensive, though still fragmentary, provision has been made by the great transportation companies for the special training of their employees. The Dolliver bill for Federal aid to agricultural and other industrial education has been favorably reported in the United States Senate. This bill follows the main lines of the Davis bill in the House. Whatever may be said about its specific provisions, the purpose of the bill is admirable. The Canadian Government has appointed a commission for the study of the whole problem of industrial education—a procedure which must prove suggestive to our own Federal Government.

New departures in education have not, however, occupied the field to the exclusion of the older subjects. Considerable interest has been manifested in current modifications of college entrance requirements in Latin, in the attempt to bring instruction in physics closer to common experience, and in an investigation of methods in the teaching of mathematics. The mathematics inquiry has been conducted by an American branch of the committee making a similar inquiry in European countries, and has enlisted the co-operation of many of the leading American teachers of this subject.

There has been a renewal of agitation in favor of greater freedom on the part of public high schools from the determining influence of colleges and universities. The demand for such freedom has been pressed with especial urgency by State Superintendent Cary, of Wisconsin, but it has found expression also in other portions of the country. There can be little doubt that this demand will in good measure be met as rapidly as the secondary schools shall be able to present a practicable programme on which they are generally agreed.

But this agitation is doubly interesting because of a larger question to which it leads, namely, the question of an adequate State system of educational administration. This question emerges most clearly in States having influential State universities. A State office of education charged with the administration of the public school system may easily be overshadowed by a State university which commands general interest and confidence, is regarded as the crowning member of the educational organization, investigates educational problems, prepares teachers for the secondary schools, and inspects those schools with reference to the admission of their graduates to its colleges. The relation of such a university to the other State colleges and normal schools and to colleges under private control raises other administrative questions of large significance. In different ways these questions have recently been under discussion in Iowa, West Virginia, Florida, and several other States. The problem of a co-ordination of the State's highest scientific and teaching body with its general system of educational con-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

trol is one of the weightiest in the field of educational administration to-day.

While Wisconsin and other States, in the West and in the South, have been facing this problem, New York and Massachusetts have gone forward confidently with the unified State systems which have been wrought out of the different dual systems with which they had previously experimented. The re-election of Commissioner Draper in New York, the new legislation touching the New York system, and the beginnings of the new work in Massachusetts under Commissioner Snedden, are among the notable events of the year.

The attention which schools are giving to exceptional children was brought into sharp relief in the programme of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, which met at Indianapolis in March, under the presidency of Superintendent Stratton D. Brooks, of Boston. The several sessions of this meeting were devoted to a consideration of the differences of children in character, ability, and environment, and the educational practice suited to meet those differences. In many ways the interest in schools for backward, defective, and truant children has shown signs of healthy growth. In Baltimore and in one or two other cities promising experiments have been making in provision for children who are exceptional in more encouraging ways—the exceptionally capable and intelligent pupils.

There are several movements for the general welfare, all closely related to education, which have aroused much sentiment of a high order, and have made marked progress during the past twelvemonth. Among them may be especially mentioned the effort for the extension of public playgrounds; the opening of public school buildings for "wider uses," and the formation of neighborhood associations, school-and-home associations, and other societies centering in the school-house; and the promotion of a "sane Fourth," with the development of interest in pageantry, folk-dances, and other forms of spectacular celebration for public festivals. These several activities are closely joined together, and the progress which they have made of late is noteworthy. In giving new form to the lighter, recreative interests of life, they are contributing largely to the education of the American people. The city of Rochester, New York, has been conspicuous in such movements, and the meeting of the Playground Association of America, which was appropriately held in that city in June of this year, was a highly interesting gathering.

The woman movement in America has nowhere been more aggressive than in the educational field. The advocates of "equal pay for equal work" have continued this year their efforts with unabated determination, but, in New York at least, without any greater success than before. Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Schools of the city of Chicago, was elected President of the National Education Association, after a campaign which unfortunately overshadowed all other interests at the recent meeting of that body in Boston. While the manner of Mrs. Young's election was regarded as revolutionary, her fitness for the honors and duties of the position is unquestioned.

The National Bureau of Education has taken new steps forward. A division of School Administration has been erected; beginnings have been made in the organization of a field service; and a new impetus has been given to the unification of school statistics and school reports by co-operation of the Education Office with the Census Office and with the new National organization of school accountants. A wide campaign for the enlargement of the Bureau's staff of experts and the extension of their service in the field is now in progress.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN

The paramount issue on which the American people will have to vote in the campaign this fall is not between the Republican and Democratic parties; between Protection and Free Trade; between Ballinger and anti-Ballinger. It is between Oligarchy and Democracy; rule by the few and rule by the many.

Political history may be epitomized in a sentence thus: The strong are few; they naturally possess themselves of power; so long as they use it wisely and reasonably well, the many are satisfied;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

when they become foolish or selfish or both, the many are dissatisfied and revolt; they take the power from the tyrannical few; but they are not strong and alert to keep it; a new oligarchy possess themselves of the power; and the process begins anew.

This issue between oligarchy and democracy is presented dramatically in the industrial world. A small body of capitalists *control* an industry. They constitute an oligarchy. They may be a just oligarchy, paying fair wages. They may be a beneficent oligarchy, with a welfare work, a casino, a library, concerts, lectures, and the like. But the control is in their hands. If any workman does not like the wages, the hours, the conditions of labor, he can leave—this is their attitude. They simply cannot understand the attitude of the trade union. The trade union is an expression of industrial democracy; it voices the demand of the workingmen to have some share in the control of the industrial organization—the wages, the hours, and the conditions of labor. This is what is meant by the insistent demand for the recognition of the union. It is not merely, it is not mainly, a demand of labor leaders who want to keep their job; it is a demand of laboring men for a share, be it never so small, in the government of the industry in which their life is mainly spent.

This issue between oligarchy and democracy appears again in the Colonial problem. The oligarch assures us that the Oriental can never govern himself; he must always be governed. The so-called Anti-Imperialist is quite sure that all men can govern themselves, or, at least, that the only way for them to learn is by practice. Leave them to themselves, he says, and they will learn by their own blunders. The Liberals, like John Morley in England and Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft in America, believe that the backward races are like children who are to be temporarily governed for the purpose of teaching them how to govern themselves, and that all government is to be directed to that end.

This question between oligarchy and democracy appears to-day in America in four phases of our political life: the primaries; the organization of our legislative bodies; the regulation of our railways; the Conservation policy.

I. The oligarch is an organization man. He frankly disbelieves that the people have either the time or the wisdom necessary to select their rulers. He will allow them a veto power on the selection of rulers made by the oligarchy, but nothing more. The object of the direct primary is to make the party a self-governing party. The oligarch does not believe that party organization and party efficiency are possible in a self-governing party. He who believes that a few skillful politicians, that devote themselves to the business, should select the party candidates, and that the people should simply choose between the rival candidates presented to them, ought to vote for the continuance of the present system. He who believes that the people should have some direct share in selecting the candidates of the party should vote for the direct primary. In New York State this issue is much more important than any issue between the Republican and the Democratic parties. Whatever your party, The Outlook advises you to vote for whatever candidate is pledged by his past record for the nominating system you believe in. The Outlook believes in democracy; it disbelieves in oligarchy. It therefore advises its readers to vote for the candidates in the State election who are pledged to a direct primary.

II. The House of Representatives has long been ruled by an oligarchy. It is popularly known as "the Old Guard." When the Republicans have been in power, it has been a Republican oligarchy. When the Democrats have been in power, it has been a Democratic oligarchy. When an attempt has been made to lessen the power of this oligarchy, Democrats and Republicans have united in the attempt; and Democrats and Republicans have also united to resist this attempt. Mr. Fitzgerald (Democrat) is as responsible as Mr. Tawney (Republican) for keeping the oligarchy in power. Mr. Sherley (Democrat) shares with Mr. Norris (Republican) the responsibility for the partial overthrow of the oligarchy. The Outlook has heretofore traced the rise of this oligarchy and given illustrations of its power. Repetition is unnecessary. Its existence can

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

scarcely be said to be denied. Repeatedly in the history of the House a bill, which the majority was known to approve, it has not been permitted even to consider. It is indeed frankly affirmed that majority control and efficiency of action cannot both be secured, that we must have either an efficient House that is oligarchic or a democratic House that is inefficient.

It is idle to say that the House possesses absolute power over the Speaker. Power may be legally vested in one body and actually exercised by another. There is nothing in the Constitution which could have prevented the Electoral College of 1908 from electing Mr. Bryan instead of Mr. Taft. There is nothing in the law to prevent the deposition of Mr. Cannon by a majority of the House. But the exercise of the power by the College in the one case would have meant actual revolution; by the House in the other case, political revolution. The Outlook believes that it is much more important to have a House of Representatives which the majority controls than a House which the Republican party controls. It prefers a popular House, whichever party controls, to an oligarchic House. It therefore advises its readers to ascertain now which of the candidates before the primaries and later which of the candidates before the people believe in such a reorganization of the rules and such an administration of legislative business as will give real power to the majority, and it advises them to vote for that candidate, whatever his party affiliation.

III. The railway question is another form of this fundamental issue between oligarchy and democracy. The railway oligarchy has regarded the railways as private property to be administered for the benefit of the private owners; democracy has regarded the railways as public highways to be administered for the benefit of the public. Despite some railway wreckers and some incompetent administrators, the American railways have been administered with great efficiency, and in general with an honest endeavor to promote the interests of the owners. What democracy demands is that they be administered in the interests of the public. The demands for equal freight rates, for safety appliances, for Government investigation of railway accidents, for railway commissions, State and inter-State, and for the prohibition of stock watering, of pooling, and of railway combinations are all demands for a recognition of the public rights in the public highways. The demand of democracy is voiced by the saying of William Henry Baldwin, Jr., "The private dividends should not be first, but strictly subordinate to the public welfare;" its justice is formally acknowledged by the motto adopted by the New York Central Railroad on its time-tables, "New York Central Lines. For the Public Service." We advise those of our readers who believe in the saying of William Henry Baldwin, Jr., and the motto of the New York Central Railroad to vote in the primaries and in the next election for the candidate who believes in railway rate regulation, and against the man who has worked against such regulation, whatever their respective party relations.

IV. The Conservation issue is an issue between oligarchy and democracy. The people of the United States own untold millions of dollars' worth of public property —forest lands, coal lands, mineral lands, water powers. No one will affirm that this wealth should be given over to a few millionaires to be administered for their benefit and that of their descendants. But there are many who believe that it can be made available to the public only by private enterprise. The argument may be stated thus: Throw these lands open to settlement by the first comers. It is true that a few wise, strong, efficient men will get control of them. But the wise, strong, efficient men are always few in number. And they cannot develop this undeveloped wealth and not make the many sharers in its advantages. They will open the coal mines, and we shall all be warmed by the fuel; they will cut the trees, and we shall all use the lumber for our houses; they will harness the water power, and we shall all eat the grist they grind.

If this were the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, still this would not be democracy; it would be oligarchy. For democracy is not merely government for the people, but also government by the people, and private enterprise does

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not propose that the coal mines and forestry operations and water powers shall be governed by the people. Democracy believes in public enterprise. Democracy believes that the people should not only have some benefit from their coal-fields and forests and water powers, but also something to say on the question how they shall be developed. Conservation means not merely incidental benefit to the public from the public wealth; it also means retention of control over the public wealth by the public. In a democracy the people may intrust the administration of their wealth to private enterprise, but it will be a private enterprise supervised and controlled by the people. In brief, oligarchy holds that authority over public wealth must be intrusted to the few because only the few are wise enough to exercise it; democracy believes that authority must be retained by the people because only so can they insure its just and equal distribution. We recommend those of our readers who share with us in our faith in industrial democracy to vote for no man for either Federal or State Legislature who is not heartily in favor of that Conservation which means such control of the public wealth by the public as will insure to the public a just and equal share in its benefits.

The four issues before the American people this year—Direct Primaries, Congressional Organization, Railway Regulation, and Conservation—are all one and the same; the perpetually recurring issue between oligarchy and democracy.

COLONIES OR STATES?

A correspondent presents, with a good deal of forcefulness, on another page, the arguments for eventually admitting as States of the Union our colonial or insular possessions; but he does not seem, to us, to perceive the effect of such admission and the real and serious objections to it. Canada is as self-governing as New York State; the difference between the two is not that the Dominion lacks self-government and New York State possesses it; the difference is that New York State helps by direct representation to govern all the other States in the Union, and Canada does not help by direct representation to govern all the other parts of the British Empire. It is perfectly possible to give to Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines all the rights of self-government possessed by any State in the Union without inviting those communities to elect Senators and Representatives to make Federal laws and authorizing them to vote on the question who shall be President of the Federated Republic.

The reason why Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines should not be invited to become partners in the Federal Republic, help make the laws to govern the present United States and unite in the election of its Chief Executive, is not because the people of those islands speak a foreign tongue. As our correspondent points out, they may easily learn the English language. It is not that the people of those islands are a foreign race. It will be much more difficult to bring them to the point of view of the Anglo-Saxon people than it is to bring immigrants in America to that point of view, because the insular peoples cannot be brought into any such close association with the Anglo-Saxon people of the United States as are foreign immigrants. But this difficulty might in time be overcome, and the foreign races, while remaining foreign, might yet come to recognize, appreciate, and maintain those principles which underlie the free institutions of America. The fundamental difficulty is neither the diversity of language nor of race; it is diversity of interests. For example:

One of the great Federal problems which is perplexing us is: How shall our inter-State railways be regulated so as to secure efficiency of organization, reasonable profit to the owners, and just treatment to all the people? It is by no means clear that the same policy should be pursued in a small island like Porto Rico, Hawaii, or Luzon that should be pursued on the continent of North America, and it is certain that the people of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Luzon have no acquaintance with our railway problem, no interest in it, no ability to help us solve it, and it is in no sense their problem. On the other hand, it is equally certain that our House of Representatives does

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not understand, and cannot easily be made to understand, the highway problems of those islands. In Porto Rico, for example, the development of good automobile roads is far and away more important than the development of railways, and, so far as we can now see, the traffic of that island will always have to be mainly carried on by carriages and automobiles, not by railways.

The States in the American Union are sovereign States with supreme powers of self-government within certain defined limits, but united together by federation in a Nation for certain definite purposes. The bonds of union which unite them are several. They are united commercially by the provision that there shall be no tariff walls erected between the several States. They are united judicially by the provision that questions which arise between different States shall be referred for settlement to a Supreme Court of the United States. They are united in their foreign policy by the provision that all treaties with other nations shall be made not by the States individually but by the union of States or the Federal Government. They are united politically by the provision that they shall jointly elect a Congress to look after their common interests, and a President who shall perform Executive functions for the union of States. It is perfectly conceivable that any one or two of these bonds of union might be dissolved and the other bonds remain. It is perfectly conceivable that Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines might be commercially united to the United States by absolute free trade; judicially united to the United States by a provision that all questions of justice arising between them or their citizens and the United States and its citizens might be brought before the Federal Tribunal, or brought before a special tribunal created for the purpose; united in their foreign policy by a provision that all treaties made for these insular communities should be made by the Federal Government on their behalf. There might even be provision that they should have representation in Congress by delegates who should have, as delegates now have, a voice, and who should also have, as delegates have not had, a vote on all questions directly concerning the islands. Such a modified union, bringing these islands into close political relations with the United States, and leaving them absolutely free in the matter of self-government, might be entirely possible without giving them the right to help govern the States that now constitute the Union—a government for which they are not fitted, and are not likely ever to be fitted by acquaintance with our problems or participation in most of our vital interests.

THE SPECTATOR

The Spectator does not often travel exclusively on a Roman road built in the first or second Christian century between two ancient cities in Great Britain. He agrees with the little boy who said of "the quick and the dead" that the first were those who escaped the automobiles and the second were those who did not. The Spectator had escaped from others' motor cars and felt quick to the heart for having done so, and blissfully light of foot as he followed the road's unexplored mystery. He became a child again as he traveled upon this age-old way in whose neighborhood he had lived for two years without being aware of its existence. As he came out from amid druidical oaks, passed a little cottage with a most aristocratic hitching-post in the shape of a Roman milestone, the sheep on the hillsides became clearer against the blue sky. But beyond in the distance their crying rang out but dreamily, for there are always hills beyond hills, too far away for one to hear the rough intermittence of bleating. The Spectator mounted the gradual slope of the old road, laid out with Roman skill in grades, and heard a Welshman singing down in the valley, perhaps to keep the evil spirits off his horses. There was the sound, too, of water blowing as it fell, and the sudden playing of the wind over rocks. Maybe men learned in such places as these the music of the harp and the pipe. With the silence of the water it was as if some hand had ceased to play; with the silence of the wind the breath of the pipes had grown still. Above the Spectator's head a rock poised in midair, and down on the valley road an old man in white walked along with a tame goat and three dogs. Fern and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

heather and grass had grown thickly to the edge of the ancient road and there stopped. Little sheep paths zigzagged up and down over the surrounding hills, fleece gray and dry caught in the purple heather, cobwebs shining on the grass. In the damp places grew sundew, yellow bog asphodel, spotted orchids, and forget-me-nots. In the drier places were white and pink-tipped daisies, foxgloves in which bees hid themselves, white clover, red clover, ferns, heather, holly-bush, buttercups, long-stemmed dandelions, and stonecrop.

As the Spectator followed the Roman road past Cynicht down into the little village of Croesor, and up the great hill to Tan-y-Bwlch; as he looked down into profound *cwms*, deep lakes, and far-away villages, autochthonous suggestions, "shapes that haunt thought's wilderness," were in the distance, on the sky-line above him. The Spectator had convictions then of other ways and other worlds of which the valleys can know but little. In such places poets and prophets and warriors are born. It is no wonder that the folk in those valleys hear on many a night the music of some great concourse traveling from sea to sea.

In the valleys are firesides, but up in the hills is the Unknown. The light strikes like an eye on some viscid patch of green there below. The stooping figure of a pack-laden miner travels up the mountain-side with the Spectator knows not what mysterious suggestion of a pilgrim's unending journey. Mighty are the distances and clouds and hills, and mighty the span of time through which one travels back to those conquering Romans and the courage that knit hill to hill with a network of imperishable roads! The retreat and advance of great cloud-shadows is like some present host of power. Below one are gigantic rocks, thousands of tons in weight, on which if a man sleep overnight he must wake either poet or madman. Comforting it is at such moments to see down in the village streets of Croesor the coronation-colored gown of some little child, or a lavender school apron, or a pea-green or pink bonnet; or to look upon the quiet valley-sheltered villages where there are fragrant tea and substantial bread and butter. Of grander scenery there is plenty in the world—that is, if you measure grandeur by altitude. But if you measure grandeur by the effect upon the mind, then the journey over these miles of Roman road will fill your most unmeasured hopes.

Welsh mountains are not high or inaccessible. The dangers that attend climbing them come from the imagination that wanders and the feet that follow. Generally the tracks are well marked, and the hostelries from which the mountains are reached excellent and near at hand: Bettws-y-Coed, Pen-y-Gwyrd, Pen-y-Pass, Llanberis, Beddgelert. Alas that the coffee-rooms of these establishments are filled, not only with table relish advertisements, but also with the most alarming pictures of tourists scaling Welsh summits by means of spiked shoes and complicated rope gear! Places like the Devil's Kitchen or the Black Hole (Twll Ddu, as the Welsh call it) do exist, and every year they claim their quota of precious human life, wasted in some youthful or thoughtless folly.

But over these mountains the Spectator's way was a safe way even for the most timid—a Roman road that had followed its rock-worn course from Carnarvon by the sea, the ancient Roman city of Segontium, with its ships and castle and the dim romantic shores of Anglesey; up, up, up, past Snowdon, Hebog, Craig-y-Llan, over the Glaslyn, past Yr Arddu, Cynicht, Moelwyn, to Tan-y-Bwlch, where the mountains drop suddenly—with that surprise which in the romantic hills of North Wales is ever close at hand—into the fertile Vale of Ffestiniog, where the Spectator found, as any Spectator may find, refreshing food, a sweet house and garden, and friendly faces. For many a mile of perfect footing and many a mile when the Spectator had not only seen *with* the eye, but also *through* it into what was invisible, not a motor car had been heard. And the Spectator felt "quick" to the heart with peace and beauty and worship.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE NEW YORK SUBWAY SITUATION

BY WILLIAM J. GAYNOR

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

THE subway question in the city of New York has now reached a critical point. It needs to be considered in the most even temper of mind, without acrimony or spirit of contention. We are at the parting of the ways. Shall we construct another subway line, disconnected from and independent of the city's present subway system, or shall we construct the natural extensions and branches of the present subway system, and keep on doing so in the future, so that we shall have one growing general system, with a single fare, as was designed from the beginning?

The city paid every dollar for the construction of the present Subway in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. No one else put a dollar into it. The city paid in part for the construction of the extension to Brooklyn. The operating company has a franchise or lease to equip and operate the Subway in Manhattan and the Bronx for fifty years, and the Brooklyn extension for thirty-five years, with the right to an extension for twenty-five years on terms which the lease defines in general terms and substance as equitable to the lessee and the city. This means an appraisement and readjustment at the end of the term as a basis for the renewal. The city's investment in these subways is about $60,000,000. The operating company is bound to pay the city annually during the term the interest which the city pays on its corporate stock issued to raise the money which went into construction, and also one per cent on the cost of construction to be invested and compounded as a sinking fund to pay the principal. This sinking fund will become equal to the principal in about forty-five years. In addition, the company has to pay to the city not to exceed an additional one per cent on such cost of construction, according to receipts. The long franchise term and the rent to be paid make a poor bargain for the city, as many think. But be that as it may, the city's money built these subways and the city owns them, subject to the said lease.

Many now contend that it would be a very unnatural, unwise, and unbusiness-like thing for the city to invest its funds in building another independent, and especially a rival, line or system of subways, instead of extending and enlarging its present subway system. They say we should have one growing system instead of two or more, for two principal reasons:

1. The city should not, by building a competing line, jeopardize or impair the capital it already has invested in the present subway system. Would any private capitalist do the like?

2. One system means a single fare of five cents with transfers all over the system, while with two or more independent systems an extra fare would have to be paid to change from one line to another, including the Steinway Tunnel, which runs from the Borough of Queens into the Borough of Manhattan, and similar cross-town lines. Should this system of transfers on a single fare, which has been struggled for so long, be abandoned, when it is feasible to perpetuate it?

The operating company of the present subway system now proposes (in substance) that the city devote its funds to an extension or continuation of the present Subway from the point where it now reaches and turns into Forty-second Street, Manhattan, uptown along Lexington Avenue or else Madison Avenue, and thence on and through the Borough of the Bronx to One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street; and that on the West Side of town it extend the present Subway from Times Square downtown by Seventh Avenue, or some suitable route, and thence down to and under the East River over to Pineapple Street, Borough of Brooklyn, and thence through Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue out to Prospect Park, and still farther on by the Eastern Parkway to Nostrand Avenue. It offers to equip and operate on the basis

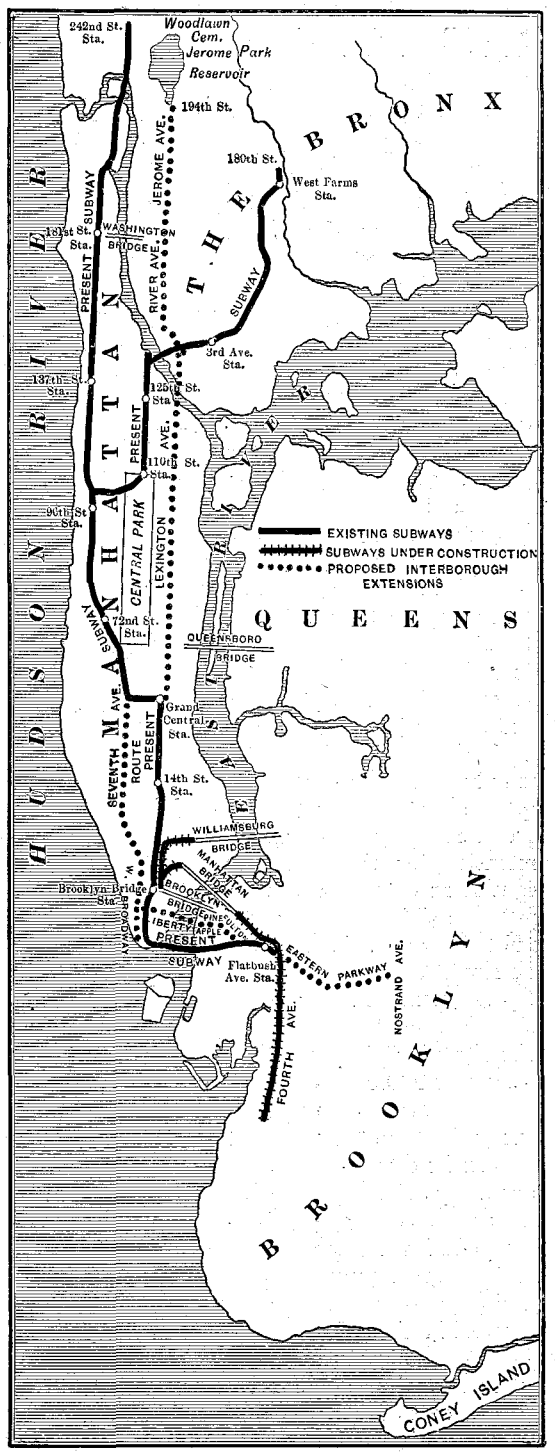
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of devoting the receipts first to the payment of the interest on the city's corporate stock issued for construction and to the establishing of a sinking fund of one per cent on the construction cost, next to expenses of operation, etc., and then divide the profits equally with the city.

These extensions would more than double the capacity and usefulness of the city's present subway system. With them added the whole would constitute what is called the " H " system, which you will see if you draw a map of it. They would cost about $70,000,000, whereas the estimated cost of the projected independent route, called the Triborough route, is $125,000,000, and the actual cost would probably be much more, some say as much as $150,000,000. Moreover, when such independent route should be constructed, a company would have to be found to equip and operate it, and the city would need to get enough out of the lease to at least pay the interest on its corporate stock issued to raise the funds for construction, and one per cent additional to form a sinking fund to pay such stock on maturity.

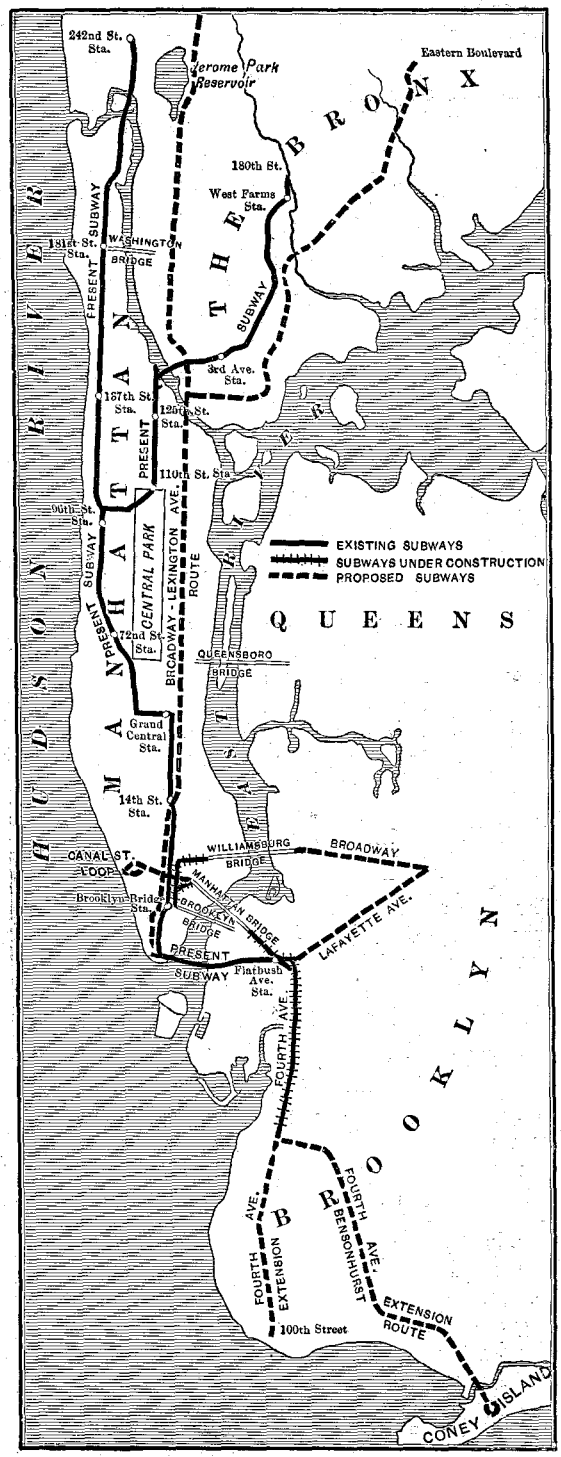
Those who want to aid in helping the public authorities to arrive at a correct conclusion should study a map of the present system, with the proposed extensions, and a map of the Triborough route, and see which would give the greater accommodation to the public. In addition to this, the cost, the city's margin of borrowing capacity (now about $60,000,000), the probability of the earnings being sufficient to pay for operation and fixed charges, and the matter of a single fare should be considered.

One other thing should not be left out of view. Some say that the operating company of the present Subway should build all



THE PRESENT SUBWAY AND THE PROPOSED INTERBOROUGH EXTENSIONS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE PRESENT SUBWAY AND THE TRIBOROUGH SYSTEM

extensions and branches on its own credit. It answers that all of the political platforms last fall demanded that all subways should be built on the city's credit, and that private capital cannot at present be obtained to build such extensions, especially if the public authorities persist in building a rival route, namely, the Triborough route. It says further, and truly, that to build on its credit would entail a fixed annual charge of $1,000,000 of interest more than if the city's credit were used. On the other hand, it is said that, if the public authorities go on and begin constructing the rival route, the present operating company will be obliged to build these extensions on its own credit in order to save its present lease from destruction. This is worthy of careful consideration, for it would be a great thing if the company could be made to build on its own credit on a reasonable franchise term of years, so that the city could devote its narrow margin of credit to other sorely needed things, and also to other subways if necessary, fair, and wise. We need new county court-houses in the counties of New York, Kings, and Richmond, and new city buildings in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, but are unable to undertake them for lack of funds.

I have not yet come to a conclusion in this great matter. A most careful consideration of it by the intelligent public and press is earnestly hoped for, and I am quite certain that the conclusion reached in that way will be followed by the city officials. All bickering and heated contention only postpone the final decision.

It may be added that the operating company has asked the Public Service Commission for permission to lay a third track for express trains on the overhead roads in Manhattan and the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Bronx, of all of which it is lessee, so as to relieve the congestion of travel that much, which would be a great deal; and also to complete the Steinway Tunnel, to be run as part of its system on a single fare. The cost of these would be about $30,000,000, and is to be done at the company's expense.

A chief and persistent difficulty to negotiations with the operating company seems to be that its directors do not seem to be free agents. Its $35,000,000 of capital stock is held by the Interborough-Metropolitan Securities Company, a mere business holding company, which also holds the stock of the New York City Railroad Company, lessee of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, through which the said holding company controlled all of the street surface railways of Manhattan and the Bronx before they fell most miserably into the hands of receivers three or four years ago, bringing loss and ruin to so many people. This stock of the said operating company (the Interborough Rapid Transit Company) seems to be the only live asset this holding company has. A dividend of 9 per cent annually is paid on it. This dividend is used by the holding company to pay the 4½ per cent interest on the $70,000,000 of its bonds or debentures which it has out. Its directors do not want this situation disturbed. They fear that if the said operating company should go into new extensions and equipments therefor this 9 per cent dividend might decrease or cease temporarily, and bring about a default of the interest on the said $70,000,000 of debentures. This system of pyramidal finance has wrought many evils with our city railways. Of course the directors of the operating company are selected by the directors of the holding company, and are therefore subject to their finances and fears—in fine, to their absolute will.

APPEAL

BY M. E. BUHLER

I have stood for Thy right
  As Thou gavest me to see;
Using what strength I might,
Using what love I might—
I have stood for Thy right!
  Dost Thou now forsake me?

Thou who didst set my task,
  Thou who canst see—
Questioning naught, did I ask
Help from aught? Now I ask—
Thou who didst set my task—
  Uphold Thou me!

Thou who hast seen it all,
  Who hast led me,
Shall I, then, vainly call?
On Thy great Name I call—
Thou who hast seen it all—
  God, if Thou be!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MODERNISM TO-DAY

BY FRANK HUNTER POTTER

THREE years ago Pius X issued his encyclical against Modernism. As the readers of The Outlook will remember, it was divided into three parts: The first of these, reported to have been written by Father Billot, of the Roman College of Jesuits, describes a systematized body of belief which its author ascribes to all Modernists. The second enumerates the basic causes of Modernism, namely, curiosity, pride, and ignorance. The third part, which alone is believed to have come from the hand of the Holy Father himself, is disciplinary. It directs measures of repression, among them being the establishment of "Watch Committees," which are to be in every diocese, which are to watch for and report on every trace of Modernism, and which are to be secret tribunals. In other words, they are in practice the equivalent of the Inquisition.

The terms of the encyclical are of no great interest to non-Catholics except as they indicate the spirit which animates the Church in its dealings with the world. Relying, as it does, on the theology of St. Thomas Aquinas, it is not surprising to find the whole sum of philosophical speculation since his day dismissed as "the ravings of philosophers." But it is surprising, to some of us at least, to find that the Church still emphatically denies that the "Catholic, from the fact that he is a citizen, has the right and the duty to work for the common good in the way he thinks best, without troubling himself about the authority of the Church, without paying any heed to its wishes, its counsels, its orders—nay, even in spite of its reprimands." In other words, the encyclical reasserts the Church's right to tell its members how they shall vote. It was dread of this spirit which bred Know-Nothingism, and if the public were not convinced that American Catholics are wiser than the Holy Father and his advisers in Rome, there would be a recrudescence of it.

With the issuance of the encyclical there fell a great silence over the Catholic world. The Church had spoken, the new studies had been condemned, the Curia (as the central Papal government at Rome is called) was employing every weapon of repression—spying, delation, the "régime of starvation"—to stamp out this "sum of all the heresies," and, so far as we in America could tell, the Modernists had seemed to conform. Tyrrell, the great English Jesuit, the saintly soul whose intense love for his Church prompted him to work for her reform from within, had been excommunicated. The Abbé Loisy, the most distinguished of French Biblical scholars, perhaps the greatest exponent of the "higher criticism" in the Church, had been banished. Schnitzer, professor in the University of Munich, had been deprived of his functions because of a criticism of the encyclical. Others, not less important if less well known, had been silenced.

What did it mean? Had the encyclical succeeded in turning back the hands of the clock? Were the Modernists assenting to a system which placed all knowledge where it was in pre-Copernican, pre-Niebuhrian, pre-Darwinian days? Were they reconciled to a policy which meant, in their judgment, a divorce between the modern learning and the Church, and which, they insisted, was driving out of it all educated, thinking men? Had they come to admit that the Church had the right, nay, the duty, to destroy heretics, as was recently asserted for her by a professor of the College of the Propaganda in his lectures to the young priests who are being educated at that college in Rome? Were they, in other words, back in the middle of the sixteenth century?

To those who knew their writings, still more to those who knew any of them personally, such a condition was incredible. Here was a set of men whose conspicuous quality was love of the truth as it was given them to see it, for which many of them had already made the heaviest personal sacrifices, and for which all were ready to make more. They had lost money, position, hope of advancement, solely for what they held to be the holiest of causes, the bringing of all men to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

God. For they believed that there was no necessary opposition between religion and the most advanced learning of the day; that it had nothing to fear from the truth, whatever form it might take; and they had set themselves the task of reconciling the two, and so bringing back to the fold those who had been driven out of it by the attitude of the Church.

Perhaps their ideal was an impossible one, but it had not been so proven. The encyclical did nothing to change the situation. It added not an argument, nor did it answer one; it simply bade the Modernists be silent. That men whose vision was nothing less than the reunion of Christendom would obey such a command was unthinkable. The Curia might have put on the lid, so to speak, but it was inevitable that something should be boiling underneath it.

It has been the privilege of the writer in the last few months to meet a number of the leading Modernists in Germany and Italy, and to learn something of the actual condition of the movement. This condition varies, of course, with the different forms which the movement has taken, and these are almost as numerous as the forms of Socialism. Indeed, Modernism resembles Socialism in this respect, that both are widespread symptoms of an unrest which is the outcome of the spiritual or social situation of the day, and one is as devoid of a systematized programme as the other.

"As I looked at the leaning tower of Pisa, I could not help thinking of my Church," said a brilliant woman, a devout Catholic. "It is perfectly upright in relation to its base, but its base is not level with the rest of the world." "What do you think will happen to it in that case?" I asked. "Oh, I suppose it will serve its purpose and go the way of other great religions." Nothing could express better the apprehensions of many Modernists. They feel that the Thomist theology is out of plumb with the rest of the world, that it is driving intelligent men away from the Church more and more every year, and they want to bring Roman Catholicism back to its old relations with the world. Above all, they are determined that it shall not outlive its usefulness. They do not agree in their methods, some of which are perhaps as unworkable as are some of the methods of Socialists, and there is no attempt at agreement among them. Each is content to bring his own small offering. Modernism is not a sect nor a party, but a symptom; it is the outgrowth of the intellectual life of the age, and the Church can no more put it down than it can put back human knowledge a hundred years. The Modernist knows that the new knowledge has come to stay, and he does not believe that the Church can continue a fruitful existence if it does not reconcile itself with that knowledge. He insists that it has done this before, and it ought to do it now. The Modernism which Gregory IX condemned in the thirteenth century was the very Aristotelian apologetic which within that century was to receive its classical form through the labors of St. Thomas Aquinas, and now forms the corner-stone of Catholic theology. Dogma has been a continuous growth, and why should it not grow some more? Without this the Church is doomed, in his belief, for with the loss of the thinking part of mankind, who in a conflict between religion and science will infallibly choose the side of science, the Church must die of inanition. But the Modernist loves his Church, and has no idea of leaving it. "To whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life," he says to it, and so he stays in it and works for it as he could not work if he left it.

It is this attitude of mind which it is necessary to take into account if one wishes really to understand the so-called Modernist movement. It is not treason, but the purest loyalty. It is the attitude which every patriotic man occupies towards the government of his own country. A good American does not renounce his citizenship because he disapproves of the tariff or the trusts; he stays at home and works to amend them. In the same way the Modernist refuses either to be driven out or to be silenced by the encyclical. It is true that he can no longer teach from his chair in the university or from his pulpit in the church. The encyclical, which practically re-established the Inquisition wherever it is effectively enforced, has provided against that. In Italy, for instance, an elaborate system of denuncia-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion to his ecclesiastical superiors surrounds every priest, and if these superiors are not severe enough, the denunciation is made directly to Rome. No bishop even can protect his subordinates from unjust or grotesque accusations, and it is oftenest the man of pure life and lofty devotion who is made the victim. The days when no man was safe from suspicion and denunciation in Spain or the Netherlands have returned in Italy, so far as the clergy are concerned. And it is not the will but the power which prevents the Church from turning them over to "the secular arm" to be burned at the stake, as were the heretics of three hundred years ago.

But in spite of all this, in spite of the fact that Pius X caused a medal to be struck in honor of his victory over Modernism, the fact remains that Pius X won no victory at all, and that Modernism is just as much alive, though not so outspoken, as it ever was. This was inevitable, for Modernism being a symptom of the intellectual movement of the age, it was impossible that the Curia could stamp it out, unless it could keep all its members out of that movement by segregating them from the rest of the world and teaching them only such things as it suited it to have them know. As the Curia cannot do that, although it tries, this movement was bound to go on within the Church, and it does go on. All over the world the Modernist goes calmly on his way because he cannot go any other. Everywhere, when I asked, "What has the encyclical accomplished?" the reply of the Modernist was the same, "Nothing." The man of straw, the imaginary Modernist which the encyclical set up only to knock down again, never really existed. It was a composite of the elements belonging to many diverse and even contradictory varieties of thinkers, whom it lumped under the title of Modernist because, as a very orthodox English Catholic told me, "they had to have something coherent to attack."

The different varieties of Modernist are sometimes created by local conditions and are sometimes found in all countries. Take Italy, for instance. There the Church has been the consistent enemy of liberty and Italian unity ever since the aspiration for these things declared itself in 1849, or even earlier. Consequently there is in Italy a group of political Modernists who wish to bring the Church into harmony with the State in various directions, notably in persuading it to give over the dream of a restoration of the temporal power. An Italian bishop is quoted as saying, "The temporal power is finished forever; it is buried, let us not disturb its grave." That is one form of Modernism, to which belong Fogazzaro and Don Romolo Murri, the Deputy in the Italian Chamber. These men are in the full light of publicity, and are not of the class of Modernists to whom this article is especially devoted. There is another group, forming a powerful section of the Italian Church, who are dissatisfied with the morals of the priests, and are demanding, among other reforms, the abandonment of the celibacy of the clergy. They want, as one of the most eminent of them has written, "a Christianity purer, more intense, more practical, more Christian, conforming better to its origin, above all, conforming better to the Gospel." They wish to rid Catholicism of its heavy load of external forms and of the devotions which encourage such superstitions as, for instance, that of the removal of the house of the Virgin to Loretto. These men, too, are able to work openly, because they work through literature, like Fogazzaro, or in other ways which have not received such condemnation as that of the encyclical. Modernists of this class are found in every country. So, too, are the men of a third category, the men with whom this article is more intimately concerned, who are occupied in the study of natural sciences, history, or Biblical criticism, a group which has been so splendidly illustrated by such men as Loisy and Tyrrell. The object of these men is to enlighten the Church by bringing it in touch with the learning of the age, for they are convinced that the Church has nothing to fear from this learning. Their devotion to the truth, whether in history, in theology, or in science, is as passionate as their love of their mother, the Church. To work effectively they are obliged to work from within and secretly, but they believe that this is only for the moment, for they know how

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

purely human are the motives on which events in the Church sometimes depend. They know, for instance, that if the Archbishop of Cracow had not carried in his pocket into the last conclave Austria's veto of the election of Cardinal Rampolla, the friend of France, there would probably never have been any Modernist encyclical at all.

No, Pius X did not kill the hydra of Modernism; he did not even scotch it. When the encyclical was issued, the German bishops met and told his Holiness frankly that it was impossible for them to enforce the third part of it, that which practically re-established the Inquisition. Indeed, the position of the German Modernist is somewhat more agreeable than that of his Italian brother, because it depends more on the bishops. Whereas in Italy denunciations can be, and habitually are, made directly to Rome, in Germany they seem to be made, as a usual thing, through the bishops, who have some opportunity and power to shield accused priests with whom they are in sympathy. Moreover, Germany is not so near Rome, and the farther from the central authority, the greater the liberty. Some one said to an eminent English Jesuit, "Oh, we American Catholics like Rome." "Yes," was the reply, "but you like it a long way off." In the view of the encyclical, Modernism is only one degree worse than Americanism, yet nobody doubts that American Catholics are loyal Catholics.

It must be remembered that in Italy there is no rival Church, practically, for the Italian Protestants are so few (only some 45,000 in 1901 out of 32,000,000) as to be virtually a negligible quantity. Consequently, Catholics speak much more frankly there about their own Church affairs than they ever do elsewhere, particularly in America. Then, too, they are so close to the central governing body—the Roman Curia—that they know the personal motives which must enter into its actions, and are very far from regarding it with that awed respect which Catholics in other lands have for it. An Italian Catholic, a friend of the writer, going to confession, said to his director, one of the most eminent divines in Italy, "Father, I am afraid I have been very bitter in my comments on his Holiness for his Modernist encyclical." There came a sigh from the other side of the grating, and the reply, "Well, my son, say as little about it as you possibly can." I heard this story told publicly, and at the same time I heard a canon of the local cathedral say quite openly that if Merry del Val knew what he (the canon) really believed he would assuredly lose his place.

On another occasion a delightful old monk was showing me through a church. As usual, I turned the talk in the direction of Modernism, and in that connection asked him how he liked the new Pope as compared with Leo XIII. "Listen, *signore*," he said, "to be Pope one needs a *little* intelligence."

I tell these stories in no spirit of disrespect to his Holiness, but as examples of a frankness on the part of all Catholics in Italy which enables one to recognize how much truth there is in the confident assertion of the Modernist leaders that the encyclical really accomplished little or nothing in that country. Many of the more prominent men lost their positions, and the noisy propaganda (*propaganda rumorosa*), as one of them put it, has been silenced, but nobody has changed his views, and the efforts of the Modernists to enlighten the Church have not relaxed but have increased. As one of the leaders said to me, "It is a secret propaganda," and Italy is the land of secret societies.

In Germany conditions are different. In the first place, Modernism finds its greatest development, not in the North, where one might fancy that it would be the result of Protestant influences, but in the South, in Munich and Vienna, which are absolutely and exclusively Catholic. This comes partly from the military instinct, which causes the Prussian to abhor insubordination in Church as well as in State, and which made the Emperor William hardly less bitter in his strictures on Modernism than the Pope. Moreover, the Center, the Catholic party in the German Reichstag, is a compact, well-disciplined body of reactionaries on which the Government can always depend, and anything which would disturb its submissiveness and make it less reliable is something to be sternly discouraged. It may come, too, in a measure, from the fact

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that in Austria and Bavaria the Church, being omnipotent, is not on the defensive, and in these circumstances any man or any organization is always more ready to admit imperfections and strive for improvement. That is a perfectly human attitude.

Apart from its effects on individual Modernists, the encyclical seems to have made surprisingly little impression in Italy, on the whole. It was feared by friends of the Church that it would have disastrous political results. The relatively liberal policy of Leo XIII had begun to draw towards the Church many men who did not believe its dogmas, but who were religious at bottom, and were attracted by this new attitude. These men have been, for the most part, alienated by the encyclical, especially by the third or disciplinary part. But this defection has been offset by the *entente* which has been established between the Italian Government and the Papacy for their mutual protection against the rising tide of Socialism. This party in Italy is utterly different from what we understand as Socialists; it comprehends all the opponents of existing forms of government, from the theoretic Marxian through the various labor groups down to and including the murderous Anarchists. It hates both Crown and Tiara with almost equal hatred, though it has been obliged to accept the Kingdom of Italy as a temporary makeshift. The Vatican and the Quirinal had to come to an understanding in their common defense, and this instinct of self-preservation prevented the feeling aroused by the encyclical from showing itself in the ballot-box.

The political effects of the encyclical in Germany were even less than in Italy. The Government majorities are overwhelmingly ultramontane in Austria and Bavaria, and, as has already been pointed out, Modernism is utterly at a discount in Prussia. In southern Germany this ultramontane preponderance in the national legislatures has even been used to dragoon reluctant Ministers into carrying out the decrees of the Vatican in the case of accused Modernists who held Government appointments in universities and other educational institutions. But a change of policy on the part of the Roman Curia, which may come with the election of some new Pope, will mean a change in the attitude of these Government majorities which simply register the decrees passed in Rome, and with it the persecuted Modernist may come into his own. Interestingly enough, close observers believe that this change may be in large part produced by the greater liberalism of the Catholic Church in America, though at present there are fewer Modernists here than in any other great country. I asked an Italian priest who knows the United States well why this condition existed. He replied that Modernism was the result of study, and that American priests were so busy with their parishes that they had no time for study. This view is borne out by the recently published "Letters to His Holiness Pius X" by an American Modernist priest.

What will be the outcome? The mere inertia of the Curia is a tremendous obstacle; its love of power is a still greater one. The government of the Church is in the hands of Italians, for practically all the higher offices are held by men of that race, and their fear of losing control is so great that they keep the number of foreign cardinals down to an insignificant and impotent minority. In other words, the College of Cardinals is not representative of the whole Church. A change will not come until there is heard from outside—from England and America, from France and Germany—a voice so loud, so clear, and so insistent that they cannot be deaf to it. Signs are not wanting everywhere that such a voice will ere long make itself heard, for many eminent Churchmen both in Italy and in other countries have more or less openly espoused the cause of the Modernists, and many more are silently in sympathy with them, awaiting a turn in the tide to declare themselves. There is said to be a party even in the College of Cardinals itself which favors the new studies. As for the Modernists, their faith in the ultimate triumph of their cause in invincible. I asked one of their leaders how soon he expected it to come. "In fifty years, in seventy-five?" "Sooner, much sooner," he answered. And if the success of a movement depends on the character of the men engaged in it, theirs will not be

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

long delayed. For learning, for unselfish devotion, for purity of life, for blazing enthusiasm, they were the pick of the Church whom I met. As they spoke of their work and their hopes, their faces shone, so that I could think only of the martyr Stephen, "whose face was like unto the face of an angel."

HELPING THE SMALL MAN

BY PAUL KENNADAY

STATE control of land tenure and settlement has overshadowed in importance to New Zealanders all other advanced legislation in New Zealand. It has been the desire to help the small man rather than any definite purpose to cripple the big man that has been the motive back of graduated land taxes, and advances to settlers, and "closer settlement acts."

There are in New Zealand, according to Government estimates, twenty-eight million acres of land fit, or eventually capable of being made fit, for agriculture, and about the same number of acres which, when cleared of forest and sown with grass-seed, will be suitable for pastoral purposes only. Titles to sixteen and a half million of the best of these acres have been parted with to individual holders, while fifteen and a half million more are held by Crown tenants. By taxation of these freeholders and advances to these tenants mistakes of a past generation are being righted, and the twofold policy of the New Zealanders is now being carried out, of providing land for their people and people for their land.

A variety of tenures are offered to lessees and purchasers of these Crown lands, all of them subject to strict rules as to residence, use, and improvement. They may now be obtained on any one of the three following tenures: (*a*) freehold; (*b*) occupation with right of purchase; (*c*) renewable lease.

Freehold purchases must be paid for, one-fifth when the application is granted, and the balance within thirty days. Then the purchaser secures a certificate of occupation, to be exchanged for a Crown title as soon as the Land Board is satisfied that improvements have been completed amounting to $5 per acre on first-class lands and $2.50 per acre on second-class lands.

Lands occupied with right of purchase are held under a license for twenty-five years at a rental of five per cent on the cash price of the land, and may be acquired on freehold at any time after the first ten years of residence, provided necessary improvements have been effected.

Renewable leases are for sixty-six years, with a perpetual right of renewal for further terms of sixty-six years upon renewed valuations and at rentals of four per cent on the cash price of the land, and also subject to stipulated conditions of residence and improvement.

It has been strenuously objected that men and women will not settle on new lands and clear the thick New Zealand bush if they are not permitted to secure freehold title to their holdings which they may hand on to their children. But the rentals are placed low, and the leases are for long terms with unequivocal right of renewal, saving to the Government only the right to include in the new valuation the unearned increment, but not improvements made upon the land by the tenant. Government is confident that these new leases will prove very popular, though there can be no doubt that tenants themselves would prefer that the Government had not discontinued the 999-year lease folly, under which a very large proportion of the Crown lands were parted with in the years 1892 to 1907, while this form of lease was permitted.

Special inducements in the way of low rates and renewable leases are also held out to twelve or more persons making application as a "small-farm association."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Village settlements" offer on easy terms small farms of from one to one hundred acres to laborers in the vicinity of their work.

The "improved land settlement" system gives the intending settler of little means still another opportunity. Farms in their primitive condition are usually selected, and advances are made by Government for clearing and seeding, or the reclamation of the land may be varied by letting contracts to the unemployed for improving the land which it is intended to allot to them. The settlement of bush and swamp lands is still further induced by rent and local rates exemptions for two, three, or four years, depending upon the character of the land.

The conditions as to residence and improvements which the Government insists upon in the case of renewable leases and lands occupied with right of purchase are such as to prevent land speculation and land frauds, as well as to induce a goodly amount of abuse from tenants anxious enough for State aid in funds but little caring for State aid in advice.

The breaking up of large estates by Government has been made possible in New Zealand since "The Land for Settlement Act of 1892," though what reduction of large holdings has taken place has been hardly more through direct application of this Act than because of the concern of large proprietors over rising taxation and a belief that forced sales would not be as profitable to them as private sales among the increasing number of persons desirous of settling on the land.

When the Governor in Council decides to acquire an estate for closer settlement, and the owner is unwilling to sell or does not agree with the Board of Land Purchase Commissioners as to the price, the amount payable to the owner is fixed by the amended statute as follows:

The *unimproved* value is that given in the valuation roll upon which the owner has been paying rates, plus ten per cent of the total value up to £50,000, and five per cent on all amounts above that sum. To the total amount so ascertained as above is added another two per cent by way of compensation for the compulsory taking. The improvements are then specially assessed.

Closely related to the land acts in their beneficial results to home-seekers is the Advances to Settlers Act, under which loans on the installment system are granted by the Government on freeholds and leasehold in sums of not less than $125 and not more than $15,000. Mortgages are repayable by seventy-three half-yearly payments of principal and interest combined, or they may be repaid in whole or in part at any time and either directly to the Advance to Settlers Office or, without charge, to any postal money-order office.

The Advances to Workers Act, by advancing not more than $1,750 on first mortgages, extends this scheme of Government aid to such persons engaged in manual or clerical work as are in receipt of incomes of not more than $1,000, and who are not the owners of any other land than that upon which they propose to build.

An incidental and yet important result of this liberal policy has been the reduction of the high rates of interest formerly charged to borrowers by banks and mortgagees. Indeed, State activity in this field has been so great that State competition has well-nigh led on to State monopoly.

Through its power of taxation the State has further exercised a very powerful control over the extent of individual holding in lands. In New Zealand there is a combined land and income tax in force, the income tax being graduated and generally assessable on all incomes of over $1,500 per year, with the exceptions of the rents and profits derived from the direct cultivation of land and interest from mortgages. To prevent owners from letting their lands lie idle and unproductive, the land tax is upon the unimproved value of the land, while the aggregation of large estates is discouraged through taxes starting on estates of an unimproved value of not less than $2,500, and graduated until the rate becomes 2 per cent on estates of $1,000,000 and more. These graduated taxes are increased by 50 per cent in the case of absentees, and after March 31, 1910, the scale of taxation on estates of over $200,000 in unimproved value was to be further increased by 25 per cent on all lands other than "business premises."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

All of these taxes are in addition to the ordinary land tax, which for the last year was fixed at one penny in the pound sterling on the unimproved value, and are further added to by local rates. Thus each contributes taxes according to his ability—provided his income is above $1,500 per year and the unimproved value of his land is not less than $2,500; for incomes and lands below these values are tax exempt. Accordingly, income tax to the amount of $1,524,525 is paid among 10,420 individuals, while out of the 150,000 freeholders and 24,179 Crown tenants 28,991 pay the general land tax, amounting to $2,689,230.

These exemptions and graduated taxes, together with the large lending to settlers and others, make the subject of land and income valuation in New Zealand particularly important. Uniformity is obtained throughout the Dominion, and careful calculations are substituted for guesswork, through a Commissioner of Taxes making up annual assessment lists, and a Valuer-General, who from time to time prepares rolls showing the selling value of all lands in the Dominion.

The rolls of the Valuer-General are used not only as a basis for the general land tax, but for all local rates, for all advances to individuals and local bodies by Government, by the Government Insurance Office, by trustees and investors, for the assessment of stamp duties and duties on deceased persons' estates, and for the guidance of the Land Purchase Board when acquiring land on behalf of the Government.

Second only in importance to its land policy in the building up of New Zealand have been the railways, now entirely owned and operated by the State. It is in this field, however, that adjustment to the laboratory dimensions of New Zealand of experiments in State monopoly is particularly necessary, the length of railway, nearly entirely single track, being but 2,684 miles and the train mileage but a little over seven million, the passengers carried per year less than ten million, and goods and live stock only a little over five million tons. Government claims that its railway operations are entirely satisfactory, that its expenditure of over $100,000,000 on railway construction and maintenance since 1875, while amounting to almost thirty-two per cent of the Dominion's public debt, has been for a permanent asset, and is sufficiently covered by revenues earned exceeding annual expenditures by $1,640 per mile of railway, and by the promise of added revenue with the opening up of the country which is being developed by the railway. There are not lacking those, however, who assert that debt is being piled to debt at such a rate that insolvency is surely ahead, hide the facts as the Government may under convenient devices such as charging against "capital" replacement of plant.

The mere tourist, traveling now in steam coaches along plains and river bottoms and now in connecting six-horse coaches winding among hills and gorges, wonders why the opening of the country to settlement and the convenience of the public makes a toll-less coach road "pay," while the greater convenience and the wider opening of roads of steel are not to be reckoned against the cost of these. But this will never do. Neither those in office nor those who want to be will lend an ear in New Zealand to such unorthodox doctrines.

As he uses these railways journeying from Auckland in the north to the Bluff, a thousand miles to the south at the end of the South Island, the stranger has ample opportunity to observe for himself that the New Zealand railways are fairly equipped, badly ballasted, that they keep to their schedule time, and that he can travel longer in New Zealand for a given fare than on any other railway system, public or private, yet encountered. Fellow-travelers are talkative, and, after a patriotism almost American in its satisfaction and confidence has told again the oft-told tale of mutton and butter and rocks and rills, questions lead to accusations of the political management of the New Zealand railways. A railway bridge seen miles away from any railway and abandoned railway embankments overgrown with trees are recalled—and explained as work put into a district for votes.

The talk leads on to the way things used to be.

There seems to be no doubt that in the past the Government, unable to meet the wants of all the large number of land

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

owners and occupiers deeply concerned in the Government's railway extension policy, listened with most favor to those who returned to Parliament Government supporters. If the report that a like policy is now pursued is not true, if, where two pieces of work are to be done, that is not first done where the district and where the workers will not turn against the hand that feeds them, the New Zealander must be a politician of such variation from the common American type that his ways to us are of no consequence whatever.

The lesson for us in the New Zealand railways appears to be that State railways, while a heavy burden upon the public treasury, are a permanent productive asset, that they may develop a country as rapidly as private railways, that the corrupting hand of the railway magnate disappears from the legislative lobby, that uniform and low rates may be put into practice, that better wages to employees and greater safety to the traveling public are to be looked for, and that politics will influence, if not direct, the railways unless, as in Victoria, Australia, for example, the business of the State railways is taken away from the politicians and turned over to a Commission headed by a trained, efficient, and well-paid General Commissioner, held accountable not only to his government but to the people.

The advantage to the workers in having as their employer a responsible government instead of an irresponsible contractor is well seen in New Zealand, where the competition of the State with private contractors in the construction of its own railways has done away with the low-paid Chinaman and the sweated Italian quartered in foul, insanitary barracks, working long hours for wages long withheld. Even while opening up their little country for future development in New Zealand, they have the novel notion that the development of the man with the pick is of consequence.

And they can give to us another lesson with their direct employment. For by this means able-bodied men, willing to work but thrown out of employment through fluctuations of business or change of seasons, have offered to them through the Labor Bureau occupation at the prevailing rate of wages; the price of their transportation to their work and their equipment of tools is advanced to them, and each week a portion of their wages is withheld and sent by the Government Construction Department to the Labor Bureau for the support of dependent wives and children.

And why a similar policy of State employment should not be pursued in this country, with our recurring unemployment problem and our constant bad country roads problem, is but one of the many invidious questions a New Zealander now and again will ask the questioning American.

This Government work of theirs is often done by co-operative labor gangs, at a rate sometimes tendered by the gang, sometimes fixed by Government and accepted as the piece-work rate. The men may select their own mates and may expel "wasters," and so each member of these gangs of from eight to twenty is said to work with a will, requiring no watching and only limited direction and supervision.

Part of the work on the Main Trunk Railway was built in this manner. Work well done it looked, and even one not an engineer could at least be sure that the country was rough and the difficulties were many. Within an afternoon's ride there were a spiral crossing itself twice, two tunnels, six viaducts (one over two hundred feet high and nearly a thousand feet long, another built on a sharpish curve), cuttings by the score fifty feet deep, and embankments as high. The Resident Engineer was as proud of his work as his wife in her hospitable little cottage was proud of him; and the Minister for Public Works was at least as loud in his praise of the scheme as private contractors and a few conservative opponents of the Government were insistent of waste, inefficiency, and political influence. Such comparisons as could be made with private work of a similar character showed that the Government work was slightly less expensive than contract work, due allowance being made for the first cost of such permanent additions to the State's equipment as a small steel plant; that the work progressed as rapidly, that it was as well done, and that the workers, instead of being treated as "hands," were treated as men. It was not apparent that they were further

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

indulged as voters, except that the Government was aware that if the conditions of employment were not fair to its employees they would unite with the other voters of the Dominion in selecting a new employer.

As the Resident Engineer summed it up, while he and his wife mercifully furnished a refuge from a New Zealand country inn, "It's all a question of administration." Given that in efficient manner, and the work will be done well and economically, while in its absence almost anything might happen.

The post, the telegraph, and the telephone are other monopolies of government in New Zealand, but no need to go so far beyond the borders of America to learn lessons in public ownership of such public utilities.

With their non-contributory Employers' Liability Act and more liberal Workmen's Compensation Act, they could teach us, again, the value to the community of rigid State control of industry; and their Old Age Pensions Department might be cited as illustration of a wholly beneficent State monopoly. But these lessons are to be taken for granted in New Zealand, as well known to us as to them are our sky-scrapers, our divorces, and our trusts. Again Europe and England stand nearer to hand to condemn us for our narrow, outworn conception of individual right and collective duty.

A less familiar object for our study is offered by the New Zealand State Life Insurance Department. For thirty-eight years the Government has been competing with insurance companies, local and foreign, for New Zealand business, and now has issued 39 per cent of all the life policies held in the Dominion. It has the entire confidence of the public, and if it has not all their policies it is because the department is operated as a straight-out profit-making business concern which other companies may compete with, so long as their methods are clean and their profits not too large.

Accident insurance, under the Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act of 1890, is a separate branch of the Government Insurance Department, where the State has a monopoly; while State competition is again illustrated by the State Fire Insurance Office. This business was taken up by the State with the avowed purpose of reducing the high rates which a ring of companies was charging on fire risks in New Zealand. The State office opened in January, 1905, with premiums 10 per cent less than the private companies were charging, and by the end of the year had written $15,000,000 of business. The private companies were compelled to meet this cut, and then, in retaliation, reduced the rates on dwellings by 33⅓ per cent. The State followed suit, and then the private companies decided to refuse to receive re-insurance from or to give re-insurance to the State, and to decline to accept a risk on which the State held a line. It is expected that the companies will before long discontinue their present policy, and that they as well as the State will increase somewhat the ruinous rates on dwellings and other similar risks. But, thanks to the State Fire Office, the day of exorbitant, ring-fixed rates is ended.

The same policy of holding prices in check by State competition is further pursued in the selling of coal. The State has acquired two coal mines, one of which, however, has not proved a paying investment, owing to the poor quality of its coal. The other mine, producing 1,500 tons per day, supplies a large part of the coal for the Government railways and distributes its product for household consumption through State coal depots in four of the principal cities of the Dominion. The men work eight hours a day, as required by statute, at a wage fixed from month to month by the State Arbitration Court; they live, as many as can, in dwellings rented to them by the State; the coal is hauled over the State railways, shipped by water in private bottoms (but there is a strong demand that the Government shall reduce the cost of this connecting service by operating boats of its own), delivered from State coal depots in State electric trucks to be burned at last upon the hearth of a helpless individualist, who exclaims, "Sir, but what are we coming to? This is Socialism."

Again, there is the Public Trustee who draws up deeds, wills, and other papers at a price and with a brevity and directness which the people of the Dominion appreciate.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To him, backed by all the security of the Government, more and more estates are left in trust, and he acts *in loco parentis* to a growing number of children, seeing to their schooling, their health, their work, and even giving advice in regard to their trousseaux.

And the lesson of these lessons, the upshot of all this "advanced" legislation, of this State control, competition, and monopoly? There is scarcely a single panacea desired by the most extreme of reformers in this country that has not been achieved. Woman suffrage, compulsory arbitration, minimum wages, an eight-hour day, old age pensions, workmen's compensation for injuries, graduated taxes, State production—all these and more they have in New Zealand; and to what has this new order brought them, and where would it bring us? To a realization that it *pays* to have healthy workers, that it *pays* to keep the aged out of poorhouses, that it *pays* to have industrial peace, that it *pays* to have a contented, well-fed, satisfied citizenship. In a word, that it pays to abolish preventable poverty.

The "submerged tenth" emerges, and, standing upon this dollar-and-cents basis of the State's duty and the citizen's rights, looks out upon the far horizon where Justice, Beauty, Truth, still beckon. And some hold back and say, "Enough, we go no farther." But others, "Come, brothers, let us start."

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

A SERIES OF ARTICLES IN WHICH THE AUTHOR CONSIDERS THE EFFECT OF DEMOCRACY IN THE FAMILY, IN EDUCATION, IN INDUSTRY, AND IN GOVERNMENT[1]

SIXTH PAPER

IN EDUCATION—THE HOME, THE CHURCH, THE SCHOOL

EDUCATION begins at the cradle. The first educator is the mother. The first lesson to be taught is obedience. This is the first lesson which must be learned by a self-governing member of a self-governing community.

We are born into a world of law. We cannot do as we please. We are not at liberty, if liberty means exemption from law. If a man thinks he has liberty to fly, and jumps off the roof of a house, he finds when he reaches the sidewalk that he has not even liberty to walk, unless first he has learned the laws of aerial navigation and flies in accordance with them. Obedience to law is the foundation of all civilization, material, intellectual, social, spiritual. The first thing the child has to learn is that there are other wills superior to his will, and laws to which he must himself be obedient. An indulgent mother is a cruel mother. She is sending out her child unprepared for the restraints of law, which will be enforced by seemingly cruel penalties. If she were wise and strong, she would temper law to the child's capacity. We try to put up a gate at Ellis Island to keep the Anarchists out; we ought to put it up in our nurseries. There our children are being taught lawlessness; taught that they may obey or not obey, as they will; there laws are given to them, and then, when disobeyed, left unenforced. The babe in the cradle readily understands whether or not he must obey. The sooner he learns that he must, the sooner he is fitted for a self-governing member of a self-governing community, the sooner he is fitted for a happy life in the world.

It is not enough, however, that he obeys laws that are interpreted to him by father or mother; if he is to be a self-

[1] These articles are based on and in part condensed from a series of lectures on "The Spirit of Democracy" delivered by the author on consecutive Sunday afternoons before the Brooklyn (New York) Institute in January and February, 1910.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

governing member of a self-governing community, he must learn how to understand laws that are not written and not interpreted; he must know how to read the invisible laws written in the human constitution, and yield them, not a reluctant obedience because they are enforced, but a glad and willing obedience because he recognizes their value. What are the bonds which bind Democracy together? Not armies, or navies, or policemen. There are two bonds: truth and justice. Truth gives us mutual confidence in one another in the intercommunication of ideas; justice gives us mutual confidence in one another in the actual transactions of life. Take out either and the community drops to pieces. These are the invisible hoops that hold the barrel together.

Any kind of a person, says E. S. Martin, will do for a parent—except a liar. I am afraid that is a large exception. I do not think I am a pessimist; but I do verily believe that more lies are told by mothers, fathers, and nurses to children than all the rest of the lies put together. We lie to them with false threats; we lie to them with false promises; we lie to them with false stories; we teach them by our practice that a child has not a right to truth; and then we wonder that they learn the lesson. Nor do I think that mothers are generally very good in teaching justice. They teach kindness, gentleness, consideration, generosity—but not justice. Among the first lessons our children ought to learn in the home are the elemental rights of property and rights of person. Every child is born a robber. Put two babies on the floor, and give one of them a rattle, and see the other crawl to his companion, and, if he is strong enough, wrest the rattle away from his companion. He is a highway robber. It is not his fault; he has not yet learned the rights of property. The little child will romance, and be rebuked for falsehood. He has not learned the difference between falsehood and fiction, and it is to be taught him. He does not know the difference between a fairy tale and a lie. The difference is so subtle that even grown folks do not seem always to understand it. Truth and justice—these are to be taught in the nursery before the child has gone out to the larger life of the schools.

Taught? Yes! but teaching is not enough; trained. There are many people, I think, who imagine that the Bible says, "Govern a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," and they do govern a child in the way he should go, and as soon as he escapes from the authority he does depart from it. What the Bible says is, "Train up a child in the way he should go," and neither governing nor teaching is the same as training. Training is the production of habit. Actions oft repeated become a habit; habit long continued becomes a second nature. When you have trained your child in habits of justice and of truth, when you have formed in him the habit of telling the truth and the habit of acting justly, he will not depart from them, because he cannot depart from himself.

The father and the mother have opportunities of training that the teacher does not have, if the father and mother are willing to take the time and the trouble and the patience, and, above all, are the kind of parents they ought to be. For training does not come chiefly through lectures or exhortations, or laws enforced by penalty. It comes chiefly through the atmosphere of the home and through the example of the parents. If you want your child to love the truth, love it yourself; if you want your child to love justice and purity and simplicity and honesty and courage, love them yourself. You cannot by your teaching give your child that which you do not possess. A profane man cannot teach a boy not to be profane. A smoking father cannot teach a boy not to smoke. A drinking man cannot teach a boy not to drink. The boy will walk in his father's footsteps, and the more he honors his father the more likely he is to walk in those footsteps.

I do not attempt to tell what is the education which parents should give. I only attempt to point out certain fundamental lessons necessary to a democracy that is educating itself to be a self-governing democracy, and in the family these three things are essential: justice, truthfulness, and obedience; and these not merely lessons taught, but habits of life formed.

What is the specific contribution which the Church should make to the education

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the child? I state my view of the difference in function between the Church and the State in the words of an eminent Roman Catholic divine, not because I think they represent the dominant sentiment in the Roman Catholic Church, but because they represent a sentiment very widely entertained in that Church, and I choose them that they may appear to be, as I think they truly are, neither distinctively Protestant nor Roman Catholic:

> The Church has received from her Divine Founder the mission to teach the supernatural truths. . . . But the Church has not received the mission to make known the human sciences, she has not been established for the progress of nations in the arts and sciences, no more than to render them powerful and wealthy. . . . Her duty of teaching human sciences is only indirect—a work of charity or of necessity: of charity when they are not sufficiently taught by others who have that duty; of necessity when they are badly taught, that is, taught in a sense opposed to supernatural truth and morality. This is why the missionary, setting foot in a savage land, though he begins with the preaching of the Gospel, very soon establishes schools. . . . There are men who seem to assert that the Church has received the mission to teach human as well as divine science. They give to the words of Christ, *Euntes docete* (go and teach), an indefinite interpretation. But such an interpretation is evidently false. . . . The question here is not of the authority of the State over the teaching of religion and over theological schools. It is clear that the State has no jurisdiction in that sphere. . . . We affirm that the State has authority over education. This authority is included in that general authority with which the State is invested for promoting the common good, for guaranteeing to each man his rights, for preventing abuses. . . . The State has the right to prevent the unworthy and the incapable from assuming the rôle of educators. . . . The State has authority to see to it that parents fulfill their duty of educating their children, to compel them, if need be, and to substitute itself to them in the fulfillment of this duty in certain cases. . . . If the State may coerce parents who neglect the education of their children, so also may it determine a minimum of instruction and make it obligatory. . . . If the State may exact on the part of the teachers evidences of capability, on the part of children a minimum of instruction, if it may punish negligent parents, it follows that it may also prescribe the teaching of this or that branch, the knowledge of which, considering the circumstances, is deemed necessary to the majority of the citizens. No more difficulty in the one case than in the other. Moreover, it is not needed that we should remark that the State has over all schools the authority of inspection as to hygiene and public morality.[1]

I wish to supplement that statement with one other. The State has no moral right to prohibit the parents from teaching, or the Church from teaching. If in France, as is alleged, the Roman Catholic Church in its schools is giving its children teaching which is undermining the authority of the Republic, the State has a right, and that right is recognized by this extract, to prohibit such teaching; but it has no moral right to issue a general law that the Church shall do no teaching except as directed and controlled by parties who are inimical to the Church.

What is the Church, as distinguished from the State and from the home, to teach? Broadly speaking, we may say religion; more narrowly, to teach the relation of children and of adults to God, and to the invisible and eternal world. This is the specific function of the Church. It may go further; it often has gone further. But if it neglects this duty, who shall take it up? I do not propose to criticise synagogue schools, for I know nothing about them; nor Roman Catholic parochial schools, for I know almost nothing about them. But I do know something about Protestant Sunday-schools, and as a Protestant I have a right to criticise the Sunday-schools of that large body of churches with which I am myself identified. There are many noble and worthy exceptions; but, with those exceptions, the Church is not, through its Sunday-schools, teaching the youth religion; that is, it is not teaching the youth, with any effectiveness, their relation to God and to the immortal life. For the most part, Sunday-school teaching consists of lay sermonettes, or else of asking out of a book questions which are to be answered by the pupil. Even if the school has begun to get hold of modern criticism and teach a little of that, it is not so taught as to give a comprehensive conception of the Bible, according to either the old conception or the new. I think it was a graduate of one of our Sunday-schools who, on being examined as to his Bible knowledge, was asked the question, "Who wrote the

[1] From a pamphlet of Dr. Bouquillon, of the Roman Catholic University of Washington, D. C., 1893. Now out of print.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

first two chapters of the Book of Genesis?" and replied, "The first chapter of Genesis was written by God, and is generally correct; the second chapter of Genesis was written by the Lord God, and is full of inaccuracies."

I should like to know how many children who have graduated from our Sunday-schools could tell anything comprehensively about the Bible, which is the text-book of religion for the Protestant. How many of them know that it contains sixty-six books, and was written by forty or fifty different writers? How many of them know that it is a body of literature which was a thousand years or more in being collected? How many of them know that it contains almost every type of literature known in the literatures of the world? How many of them have any comprehensive conception of its political teachings? How many of them know that the Hebrew Commonwealth was the first government on the face of the globe to put restrictions upon the absolute power of a monarchy, the first to have a popular legislative assembly, the first to ask for a judgment of the people in general elections, the first to organize government in three departments—legislative, judicial, and executive—the first to prohibit class or caste distinctions, the first to make any provision for popular instruction? How many of the children of our Sunday-schools know the simple facts of its political teaching? And yet this self-governing Republic is anchored on those great fundamental principles. How many of them know the ethical teachings of the Bible? How many of them could give anything like a comprehensive or even a partial, fragmentary interpretation of those teachings? How many of them know that the Ten Commandments form the briefest, the most comprehensive, the most compact code of morals the world has ever seen, down even to this day? How many of them know that the four great rights of man—the rights of property, of person, of reputation, of the family—cover all the fundamental rights of humanity? How many of them know what the rights of property are as interpreted by the Bible, or the rights of the person, or the rights of the family, or the rights of reputation? How many of them can tell what are even the more simple and fundamental principles inculcated in this book which we call the Book of Religion? How many of them could tell anything about what it teaches respecting God? How many of them know that the Hebrew people were the first people and the Hebrew literature the first literature to recognize that God is a righteous God and demands righteousness of his children, and demands nothing else? How many of them know that the Hebrew Scriptures were the first literature and the Hebrew people the first people to recognize the fact that God will help men to righteousness if they wish to be helped? These are the truths that lie upon the surface and are wrought into the texture of the Bible; the truths that every Christian ought to know, and never will be taught by homiletic sermonettes given by uninstructed teachers upon selected passages of eight or ten verses a Sunday. Never!

The family is to train the child in habits of obedience to outward law and obedience to the inward laws of justice and truth. The Church is to teach man's relation to God, and, incidentally, growing out of that, man's relation to his fellow-men; to teach also his relation to the future, and, growing out of that, his duty in the present. What ought our public schools to teach? I am not attempting in these brief articles to cover the whole ground of education. There are many things which our public schools ought to teach and are teaching, of which I shall not speak; I consider only those things which the schools ought to teach which are essential to be taught to self-governing members of a self-governing community.

In the first place, the State ought to teach every boy and every girl the duty, and give to every boy and every girl the capacity, for self-support. The first duty of a self-governing member of a self-governing community is not to be a beggar; his first duty is to put as much into the treasury of life as he takes out of it. I do not mean that every man and every woman is to be in a wage-earning profession; I do not mean that every man and every woman is to pass over the counter something for which on the other side of the counter money will be given in return. There are no members of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

community that are so ill paid in money for their splendid service as the wives and mothers in the home. When I hear a modern reformer demanding a woman's economic independence, I laugh at her. The wife is not more economically dependent on the husband than the husband is on the wife, as many a husband could testify whose fortune has been due to the wise administration of his wife, and some husbands could also sorrowfully testify, who cannot make money so fast but that their wives can spend it still faster. The first duty of a citizen of a self-governing community is to be self-supporting, and therefore the first duty of the public school is to give the boy and the girl capacity for self-support. The end of education is the development of character; the test of character is capacity for service. The Hebrew law required every professional student first to learn a trade. So Paul, though he became a rabbi, was a tent-maker, and it stood him in good stead. There is a curious prejudice against industrial education, which I do not understand; a curious notion that industrial education is on a lower plane than a literary or scholastic education. Is a lawyer industrious? then a law school is an industrial school. Is a doctor industrious? then a medical school is an industrial school. Is a minister industrious? then a theological school is an industrial school. Whatever fits a man for public service in practical industry in life is industrial education.

Nor can I understand the prejudice against manual training—the education of the hand. I always hesitate to criticise those who directed my childhood. We older men look back across the gap of years and remember the defects rather than the excellencies in our training. But as I look back it seems to me that I got the idea that the only use of the hand was to hold a book, and the only use of the eyes was to read it. That nature is to be studied, that we must know how to act as well as to think, that the hand is to have skill to do as well as the brain skill to plan—this was hardly in the education of my childhood, and is not too much in the education of the children of to-day. Germany is in advance of us in this respect. It differentiates its system of education, and provides alike for the mechanical, the commercial, and the professional career. But not by the same kind of education. Thought is valuable only as it is translated into action. I hope I am giving my readers some thoughts in these articles; but if that is the end, the articles are useless. They are useful only as parents and teachers put them into action. The function of manual training is to connect the brain with the hand, and thus show how to translate thoughts into deeds.

In the second place, every self-governing member of a self-governing community ought to be taught to think for himself. Our slaves, says Plato, take the thoughts of others and act upon them; we might transpose that sentence and say, He who takes the thoughts of others without thinking for himself is a slave. Give the ballot to a thousand men without capacity to do their own thinking and they will blindly follow the demagogues who appeal to their passions and their prejudices. If we want an autocracy, then we should educate the boys and girls to act unquestioningly upon authority and obey it; if we want a democracy, we should educate our boys and girls to think for themselves. And there is no possible way by which we can educate them to think for themselves in one department of life and not in another. We cannot teach our boys and girls to think in the realm of politics without teaching them to think independently in the realm of religion and in the realm of industry. He who will ask Why? in the one case will ask Why? in the other. There is no possible way by which the workingman can be made free from the political boss and subservient to the industrial boss; no possible way by which the great American people can be made free from the government of machines in politics and subject to government of ecclesiastics in the Church. There must be independence everywhere or nowhere.

In the third place, our boys and girls must be taught to understand the thoughts of other men whom they do not agree with, for they have to go out into life and work with other men they do not agree with, and we cannot work with another efficiently unless we can understand him. We may differ from him, but we must understand him. Our boys and girls must be taught to be open-minded; the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

windows must be thrown open, and all thoughts and all teachings they must be ready to consider, weigh, and judge. This Christian boy must learn to understand what is agnosticism, and this agnostic boy what is Christianity; this Roman Catholic boy what is Protestantism, and this Protestant boy what is Roman Catholicism; this laborer what are the theories of capitalists, and this capitalist what are the theories of the laborer; this Republican what are the opinions of the Democrats, and this Democrat what are the opinions of the Republicans. We take our own church paper, and do not know what the other church paper is saying; we take our own political paper, and do not know what the other political paper is saying; the laborer goes to the trades union and does not know what the capitalists are saying, and the capitalists go to their own meeting and hardly know what the trades unions are saying—except when they cannot help but hear. Power to think for one's self, power to understand those one does not agree with—these two things are absolutely essential to peace, harmony, and co-operation in a self-educating and self-governing community.

And, next, understanding of the great laws of the social order—what they are, how they operate. What does the Golden Rule mean as applied to modern conditions? How ought the conscience to act? What ought to be the moral judgment on current questions? I know some eminent teachers who think that all moral instruction should be left to the family and the Sunday-school, and I know some others who think it should be only a by-product. I cannot agree with either. If we must understand the great laws of nature and how its forces act, we must also understand the great laws of human nature and how its forces act. The public school ought to be set free from the conventions which have sometimes enchained it, and not only be permitted but required to teach the great fundamental laws of person, of property, of chastity, and of reputation.

This self-governing community must have great ideals. Progress is proceeding from a past achievement toward a future of as yet unrealized achievement. The man who has no ideals is dead and does not know it, though his neighbors do. The nation that has no ideals is dead; it has no energy or enterprise. Energy and enterprise depend on the ideals. It was an idealist who in the days of the stage-coach conceived of the steam locomotive. It was an idealist who dreamed of the time when we should communicate by electricity. Idealists have enabled us to run like the deer, swim like the fish, fly like the bird. When it was proposed to add Oregon to the United States, practical men said, "It will never do; before your Representative can get from Oregon to Washington Congress will have adjourned." It was an idealist who conceived the idea of building a steel bridge from Washington to Oregon. The fathers of our Revolution were idealists, and gave to the world their vision of a Government resting on self-government. If we ever come into that state in which we think, as some people seem to think, that nothing can be done to-morrow which was not done yesterday, we shall be ready to be wrapped in our burial clothes and put in our graves.

But we must also know how to test these ideals and determine what are realizable hopes and what are impossible dreams. We must not only know the great literature of the past, written by the idealists, we must know the great experiences of the past in which ideals have been tested and tried. We must not only know how to think, but we must know how to apply our thinking to the actualities of life, and how to test our thinking by the practical experience of the world. This is the value of history. The knowledge of history is, or ought to be, the knowledge of what the world has been doing, how the world has been growing. The life of the past shines out as a headlight on the track of the future. If all our country had understood the experience of the French Revolution, we should hardly have had a greenback heresy foisted on us. If all the country had realized what universal manhood suffrage had wrought in San Domingo, we should hardly have had universal suffrage in the Southern States foisted upon us. If all the world knew to-day the result of the Socialistic experiment in other lands, our idealistic Socialists would at least pause a little—perhaps.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A self-governing community must not only know how to act and how to think; there is something more than action, something more than thinking. Life includes beauty as well as knowledge. No man is a complete man who goes through the land blind to beauty and deaf to music. A true nation, a prosperous nation, a living nation, lives not only in its industrial activities, its commercial activities, its theological and philosophical activities; it lives also in its artistic activities. America needs to know what the Greeks knew so well, who had one word for both virtue and beauty. To them virtue was a form of beauty, and beauty was a form of virtue. Goodness, beauty, truth—these are but three aspects of the one great reality. It is in vain that Mr. Carnegie multiplies his libraries if we are not multiplying intelligent readers to get life out of them. It is in vain that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan endows and enriches the Metropolitan Museum if we are not educating boys and girls to take delight in statuary and in pictures. It is in vain that we build music-halls and opera-houses if our boys and girls are not so educated that their life will be expressed and enriched by the music which is there rendered.

What is all this but saying that we must educate for life and by means of life? We must attach our schools to life. We must bring them forth from life. We must make education the process from a child's experience to a man's experience, as the growth of the plant is from the seed. Some teachers tell me that in their schools they find the children of the rich more awkward than the children of the poor, because the children of the poor have been expected to take care of themselves and the children of the rich have been taken care of so much that they do not know how to move with gracefulness. Some teachers tell me that the children of the poor grapple with intellectual problems better than the children of the rich, because the children of the poor have been thrown upon their own resources and compelled to grapple, while the children of the rich have been taken out of life by a mistaken kindness. Perhaps this is too broad a generalization from too narrow an experience; I do not know; but this I do know, that wherever a child is robbed of the experience of life he is robbed of the benefits of education. Education must begin with experience and go through experience to a perfected experience. Pestalozzi went at one period of his career to Paris, and a friend endeavored to present him to Napoleon the Great. Napoleon declined. "I have no time for A B C," he said. When Pestalozzi returned to his home, his friends asked him, "Did you see Napoleon the Great?" "No, I did not see Napoleon the Great, and Napoleon the Great did not see me." Napoleon the Great lived to see the empire which he had founded on soldiers crumble to pieces because he had had no time to attend to A B C.

The builders of this Nation are not the men at Washington; the builders of this Nation are the fathers, the mothers, the teachers. To educate the child from the cradle, to habituate him to obedience, to develop in him the sense of justice and of truthfulness, to train him to habits of a divine manhood, then, with this training, to launch him into the school, and there, not to work against the school, as some mothers do, not to be indifferent to the school, as many fathers are, but to co-operate with the teacher, in support of her authority, in sympathy with her instruction, in aid of her work, and in that co-operation to connect all that teaching with the home and with the life, so that this child, growing to manhood, may learn how to support himself, to do his own thinking, to understand the thoughts of his neighbor, to live with that neighbor in harmony, in justice, righteousness, and fair dealing; to give the child splendid ideals beckoning him on, to give him the lessons of past history holding him in check, to give him the joy that comes through beauty, and to make all his teaching grow out of his life and fit him for his life—this is the work of education in a self-educating community preparing itself for self-government.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MEMORIES OF A FRONTIERSWOMAN

BY FLORENCE MERRIAM BAILEY

"I WAS raised in Texas, you might say," the strong-faced old woman said, explaining that she had been born in Florida and lived in Alabama on the way to Texas. After her marriage she went to New Mexico to live.

"It tore my heartstrings to leave Texas," she exclaimed feelingly, though she had now been in New Mexico twenty years. Her first experiences had been hard ones—in mining camps, the roughest kind of frontier camps—so that she was glad when her husband pre-empted some land and went to ranching, though it was sixty miles to a post-office. The ranch was on a river trail along which Mexicans and Yaqui Indians passed with pack burros, the Indians on the way back and forth between Sonora and the White Mountains, carrying bird-cages and their papooses in willow boxes—sometimes three in one box hanging down the sides of the burro.

"Those old Yaquis were bad-looking people, but I never heard of their doing anything very bad," the old woman said.

But the ranch was near the country of the White Mountain Apaches, who were often on the war-path, and the poor wife was frequently left alone with her baby, as her husband had to be away with the stock. One of her worst frights came from two harmless Mexicans because she mistook them for Apaches and did not understand their language. They waded across the river to the ranch, appearing with hair hanging and trousers rolled up.

"I thought they were Indians sure. I said, 'I guess my time has come!'" With frontier readiness, she picked up her baby with one hand and her revolver with the other, trying to hide the revolver under her apron. The Mexicans saw it, however, and stopped where they were.

"They'd point up to the elements and down to the ground and say, '*Muchos agua poco tiempo*' [literally, "Much water pretty soon"] and point to the house, wanting to come in before it rained." She wouldn't listen to them, but when her husband came, not wanting to turn them away for fear they would steal a horse, he gave them some blankets and told them they could sleep in an outside cellar. In the night the young wife awoke. The Mexicans, to her terror, were talking under the window.

"*Muchos caliente*," the husband heard—it was too hot in the cellar; they couldn't sleep! Whereupon, being allowed to bring their blankets and sleep under the window, all was well.

The ranch was so isolated, there being no neighbor within four miles, that wild animals came boldly to the very door. Wildcats and coyotes were common, and as to the "loafer wolves," the old woman, who thought she could tell them from coyotes, said, "I've had them come in broad daylight and had them catch my chickens a few rods from the house. They were very bold. The country was not settled up very much then."

"We had the mountain lion frequently come in on the river," she went on. An animal that may have been a Sonoran grizzly, as she said, "came near catching one of our dogs one night. They had something bayed up on the ditch, and Mr. F. [her husband] and I went out on the porch to see if we could see anything, they seemed to be so excited; and the dogs came flying in and ran under the piazza, and a big animal came after them, just sailing—as heavy as a horse—blowing, within a few feet of the gate. I'll never forget that noise. The next day we went out to see what sign we could see, and"—holding up her open hand—"its tracks was just like about your hand and in the ground marks of claws. The next day one of the neighbors found his colt had been killed and partly eaten, and he supposed it was this same animal. I was afraid to have the children leave the place after that—an animal like that would devour a man. Kill a horse and a colt a year old!"

But loafer wolves, lions, grizzlies, Yaquis, and Mexicans were all as nothing compared with the White Mountain Apaches.

"That was my worst dread when I first come here—the Indians," she told

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

me. "We were in the country when Geronimo was on the rage." Not wanting to leave the ranch, her husband made a dugout under a bank, walled up with boulders in front, with no opening but a heavy door.

"Five families of us forted in that for ten days—that was in '85. They killed two men right near. We could hear the echo of the guns coming down the cañon, but they never attackeded us. We could see where they killed cattle. One night we had a little scare," and she laughed at the remembrance. "One of the cattle men of the fort had a bronco, and had put a rope around its neck and a stick. In the night it got frightened, and we heard a dreadful racket—this old pole just a-flyin' and a-strikin' things. The men were armed in a minute and ran out and got stationed round, and the women were all huddled together. It didn't last but a few minutes, but I'll never forget it. I expected they'd rush right in there and kill us all. Other ranchers had to go about at night to escape the Indians, and the miners did not dare carry their ore to the railway."

When the frontiersman was improving his land—he had taken up a desert claim—he and the children would go out to the fields to work in the morning.

"I used to be so frightened when they'd go away," the wife said. "I'd have to stay in in the morning to get dinner, but in the afternoon I'd take any sewing I wanted to do by hand and go with them and watch. We were liable to be attackeded any time, but I thought this way: if Mr. F. and the children have to be out, and if they're murdered, I'd rather be. When he was plowing in the field, he'd have a gun at each end of the row and a revolver round him.

"One of my neighbors was working on his ditch in the mesquite brush two or three hundred rods from his house, and they got so near him they shot through his hat and got a lock of his hair—evidently after his horses.

"We'd stay at home till we just got worn out—you know how people get," she said. When they couldn't endure it any longer they would go visiting.

"Our nearest neighbor was four miles away. They'd come over and spend the day with us, and in two or three weeks we'd go over and spend the day with them. Whenever we went, we went heavily armed." Sympathized with, she said, "I was very nervy when I first come here. I couldn't stand it any more.

"We got all our supplies from Silver City—sixty miles away. My husband would make three trips a year, and usually in the fall I would go with him and lay in the winter supply of clothing. . . . We'd get quite brave. We wouldn't hear of any killing for a time—then, after we'd been out, perhaps we'd hear of somebody killed."

When everything had been quiet for some time, one of the neighbors' wives proposed that they should take their children and the older boys and go to Dripping Spring, a favorite spot, with fresh vegetation and dripping water. They would go Saturday and do some fishing, and stay overnight, and Sunday the husbands would come and "have a good mess of fish and a nice fish fry and picnic." All went well till Saturday evening, when, as they sat talking, all of a sudden a boulder came down from overhead almost on them.

"I thought, 'Now, that's Indians. . . . In the morning they'll swoop down and kill us all.' Mrs. H. would take the fear away from me—she'd say she hadn't heard of anybody being killed in months. 'They're not Indians—we're all right.'" But Mrs. F. was not convinced, and protested that she wanted to go to bed.

"Well, you coward!" her neighbor exclaimed. "I never seen anybody so cowardly as you are. Going to bed ain't going to help you." But the frightened woman said that if she was in bed, she'd be covered up, anyway. So the women got into the wagons with the little children to sleep and put the big boys down outside.

"In the morning, getting this little scare in the evening, I thought to myself the Indians had located us and the first one that raised up would be murdered first. I wouldn't raise up first. I didn't want to be the *first* one killed!" Nothing happened, however, when the boys got up and went fishing.

"Then I thought it was all my imagination—that we were all safe.

"My husband and several of the cow-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

boys came to take dinner with us, and we had a good mess of fish and some birds and a good time.

"We got home all right, but it wasn't but a few days after that we heard that the Indians were out on the war-path again, and the last of the week they went up to that very spring!" Moccasin tracks and ashes from the cooking were seen where the defenseless women and children had been the week before. Able to laugh over it now, the old woman exclaimed:

"Wouldn't they have had a picnic! It would have been a picnic for them instead of us. But," she added soberly, "when one is tired out with the same old scene over and over, they'll take desperate chances sometimes. I know we did."

As the old woman finished her story, a small boy who had been listening stopped munching his cake.

"Ain't there no Indians now?" he asked.

"There aren't any on the war-path," she told him, and then told how during one of the raids a woman who knew the Apaches were out insisted on accompanying her husband on a journey, against the neighbors' advice.

"If my husband has to be murdered, I might as well be killed, too!" she had said, and together they went to their death.

"Geronimo did an awful lot of bad things for this country," the old frontierswoman exclaimed, full of horror, and then went on to tell of her husband's narrow escapes during Geronimo's last raid. Between seasons, when there were dull times on the ranch, the ranchman would do some freighting, and one winter he had been gone two or three weeks, hauling lumber.

"I was looking for him Christmas eve," his wife said. "The day before he left for home he met a man he knew starting over the same road, and told him, if he'd wait, they'd go together. But the man said he had mail and Christmas presents to take, and he must go.

"And it wasn't more than two miles distance that the Indians ran on to him and killed him! They drug him perhaps two hundred yards down a little wash, . . . and turned his hat over his mail." When her husband came along the road the next day, on a little rise he saw two Indians. After watching him a while, they "bent over and ran down a gulch, as if to head him off."

"I only hit the ground in high places," the frontiersman told his wife afterward. But though he escaped, after he had gone along two brothers were shot and one killed by Geronimo's band.

Asked the cause of these raids, the woman told the old story—a commonplace now—of wrong and injustice done the Indians. "But," she concluded, "they ought not to take revenge on the poor women and children."

During these days of terror the wife of the frontiersman was on the ranch alone with her three children, with only an old man to come in once in a while to see if they were all right. Wasn't she afraid?

"'Fraid? I should say I was—I was scared of my life. Oh, I had some terrible experiences in that day! I used to have the strongest nerves, but they're some shattered now."

Then she came to the worst part of her story, for, after all she and her husband had been through in the frontier days trying to develop their ranch, they had been driven off from it by a rich cattle company.

"I try not to study over it," the poor old woman said, but then broke out bitterly: "To think that we braved all those dangers trying to build up with the country, . . . and that this wealthy company should come and deprive us of our rights!"

The story was a familiar one. The desert land taken up had been irrigated by ditches that, as she said, "we made with hard labor when we were afraid every day we'd be murdered by the Indians," and the land made into "as lovely an alfalfa farm as you could lay your eyes on." One thousand dollars' worth of alfalfa was sold off from it a year, besides vegetables, grain, and pigs. Then the frontiersman died, and the rich cattle company came in, and, wanting the land and the river front for their stock, went to work to drive the settlers out, for other people had now come into the valley and made nice homes, and there was a post-office, store, school, and church.

"It was the worst thing that had ever

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

befallen the river people!" the old woman exclaimed.

The company hired men to take up the land, "paid them wages till they could make final proof on the land." To get what was already taken up the company complained that the people's irrigation ditches crossed their land, and that their cattle mired in the ditches and got drowned, while the fact, as the old woman stated, was that in seasons of drought the cattle got so weak that, when they finally got to water, they drank so much they couldn't get up, and died there. Their bones were often found among the ditches, but she said she never saw a cow that had been mired.

She offered to compromise, however, to "pay for every hoof that was mired," to fence the ditches and make bridges across them. But that was not what was wanted. Lawsuits did no good. The company was rich, and judge and referee decided against the poor ranchers. One of the members of the company boasted that lawsuits would soon use up what little money the grangers had saved up, and though "some of the people would drag on for a while, eventually they'd all starve out, and that would end matters."

When the water was taken away from the ranchers, they could do nothing.

"It's droughty in this country—won't nothing grow without irrigation," the old woman said. Then, overcome by her memories, she exclaimed: "It was just an awful detriment to me to lose my farm. I had as lovely an alfalfa farm as you could lay your eyes on—and now I can't get water on it!"

"I have one single son," the lonely old woman went on, "and he'd be with me to-day if he hadn't had to go away to get employment." Then, as she dwelt on the injustice of it all, she said: "Many and many poor cows made a living off from them ditches; there was always vegetation along the edges. . . . But the cattle company blew up the dams with dynamite, and the year after there was a terrible drought and they lost thousands of cattle. . . . Now all the country has to suffer by having to send away for vegetables that could have been raised there.

"One widow lady with five children had her water taken away the year her husband died. She had only the farm to support them, and the first year she and her children drew water in barrels a mile to irrigate the farm. She stayed three years—liked to have perished—did not have the necessities of life—and finally left." Where there was a settlement of ranches, a store, school, and church, there were now two families left in the valley!

In this way history repeats itself; the treatment that has been applied to Indians for long generations—treatment that has caused the murderous outbreaks that have been condemned without a hearing—has been applied to the weak ones of our own race. It is the old story—the oppression of the weak by the self-seeking, unscrupulous strong.

THE NEW BOOKS

We are at a far remove from the cold classicism of French painting as it existed at the beginning of the nineteenth century. At that time the painters of France seemed primarily engaged in rendering scenes borrowed from Greek and Roman mythology or in depicting historical events. Now, a hundred years later, we have a deluge of realism—a depicting of the life of to-day. Painters of all schools, but especially French painters, are turning out compositions tumultuous with present-day movement. This is an epoch of bright tones and luminous brilliance, particularly as applied to the painting of figures and landscapes in the open air. For want of a better title, we call this movement Impressionism and its painters Impressionists. The movement, so far as France is concerned, is well set forth in the just-published English translation of M. Théodore Duret's "Manet." Manet, the leader of the Impressionists, had a long conflict with the followers of the traditions of a century ago. He won when critics and observers began to appreciate that his individual vision was giving to the world a new depiction of real life. This was first of all evident in France, then in other Continental countries and in America. In 1886 M. Durand-Ruel organized an exhibition of Impressionist pictures in New York City, following it with another a year later. England, however, as M. Duret says, has remained the country where the painting of the Impressionists has been

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

least appreciated. Manet had important followers, in particular Monet. There were others—Pizzaro, Sisley, Renoir, Cezanne, Guillaumin, and Berthe Morisot. The years during which these artists were working out their problems and winning popular support are well chronicled by M. Duret. With a Frenchman's characteristic discrimination and vividness of language he passes from one to another of the Impressionists, explaining the individual work of each. The volume's value is doubled by its illustration, consisting of etchings, wood engravings, and reproductions in half-tone. (The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $3.75.)

Professor Bawden's "Principles of Pragmatism" is, for those who are at all disposed to philosophize, a decidedly interesting book. Derived from the Greek word for "deed," pragmatism is a philosophy based on action and its experienced consequences. As such it is a protest against speculative philosophy which commends itself to the practical temper of our time. There are, however, the various types of it, which Professor Bawden specifies, and its principles, as he states them, differ accordingly. Professor James has divided thinkers into two classes, the "tough-minded" and the "tender-minded," the former inclined to the naturalistic, the latter to the idealistic, view of the world. To the former class Professor Bawden belongs. How that view "works," as pragmatists would say, appears from the conception of man which it yields him. "The individual represents a node or nisus of energies in a dynamic system;" the same is true of Niagara, or of an insect. "It would be just as significant to say, 'It thinks,' or 'Thinking is going on,' as to say, 'I think.'" "The individual is merely an aggregate of reactions to stimulus, . . . the persistence of a function, of a form or mode of behavior"—a definition that applies also to an acid, an alkali, and an ape. "What we call the spiritual is the use to which the material is put"—simply a less "overt" use. For a spiritual *user* of the material there appears no place in this type of pragmatism. Matter seems to do it all: "Matter is not its full reality as matter except when it is thinking." The ultimate reality appears to be the subtle, imponderable cosmic energies revealed by intra-atomic physics, "whose forces drift unhindered through the opaque objects of our visible world." *Drift*—indeed! Thus, though the words "personal" and "personality" are retained, they are made practically synonymous with an impersonal "*it*." (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.50.)

The ten years since Ruskin's death should only emphasize the welcome to Ada Earland's "Ruskin and His Circle." The "circle" included such interesting persons as Turner, Carlyle, William Morris, the Brownings, the Rossettis, Millais, Holman Hunt, Coventry Patmore, Burne-Jones, Dr. John Brown, Charles Eliot Norton, Mary Russell Mitford, and Kate Greenaway. These persons directly influenced Ruskin's life. In large measure the book thus recounts the influence of environment on the development of genius. Ruskin, it is said, was the victim of circumstances. If so, readers may find something in this book to explain the hitherto inexplicable—the limitations and contradictions in his writings. In the first place, there were his parents, and Anne, his nurse. What greater contradictions and limitations of a little boy's normal life than these three persons! And yet, with a strange perversity, what persons are more pathetically appealing! Our author draws their portraits with genuine artistry. She draws the portraits of his friends less vividly, it seems to us, but none the less meaningly. If certain readers find cause for criticism in any of her descriptions, one could reply that any volume on Ruskin were likely to be unsatisfactory, either to the fastidious or to the violently prejudiced. Fortunately, most readers are neither. They will doubtless find much entertainment, suggestion, and instruction in the very high-class and commendable gossip afforded by this volume. Indeed, such gossip becomes biography. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.75.)

In the little volume entitled "The Wisdom of the Apocrypha," edited by L. Cranmer-Byng and Dr. S. A. Kapadea, two books, extracts from which are preserved in the Church Lectionary—the Wisdom of Solomon and Ecclesiasticus—are included almost entire. The critical studies which have lessened the value of some portions of the Hebrew literature of the Jewish Church have enhanced the importance of some of its Greek literature, now set off into the collection known as the Apocrypha. The two books contained in the present volume present a philosophy of life in the main uplifting. The kernel of it is that wisdom calls for duty; duty necessitates discipline: attend to it now. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 60c.)

"Mysticism in Heathendom and Christendom," by Dr. Lehman, of the Theological Faculty in Berlin, takes a wide and thoughtful survey of its field in ancient and modern times, but rather strangely finds an "essential difference" between mysticism and Christianity: "God will not that his faithful become one with him, but that they abiding in the fear of God retain their individuality." So, we are told, Jesus was no mystic. The saying attributed to him in the Fourth Gospel, "I and the Father are one," is regarded as an echo of Hellenic mysticism. This becomes a needless conjecture as soon as one takes the words to mean unity of will rather than of being. Dr. Lehman, however, holds that mysticism may transform itself through growing enlightenment, and, parting with pathological and irrational traits, may become sane and practical. Hence he admits large room and reason for what is mystical but distinct from mysticism, which to him is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tainted with evil, "like wine which invigorates, but also excites and degrades." This goes beyond the mark. True enough of some mysticism, it is not true of all. Religion is inevitably mystical, as St. Paul shows in describing it to Athenian philosophers as a feeling after God, if haply it may find him. The fact which needs the descriptive adjective needs also the descriptive noun. (Luzac & Co., London, England. 5 shillings, net.)

Mr. Robert E. Speer's latest book, "Christianity and the Nations," is of real importance. It comprises his lectures last winter at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, on the Duff Foundation—a memorial of Alexander Duff, the Church of Scotland's first missionary to India, 1829–1878. It is notable for the practical sagacity with which it treats a wide variety of problems involved in the pursuit of the modern missionary ideal, the making of Christian nations—problems religious and educational, moral and economic, racial and social, political and national. Sympathetic in its contact with every type of life and religion in the non-Christian world, it is statesmanlike in its constructive spirit. Corrective of current fallacies and misconceptions, it is illuminating in its exhibition of the moral aim and adaptive methods of the missionary ideal. It is impressive in its evidence of the reflex effect for Christian union at home to follow from the union achieved abroad under the exigencies of Christian missions. It presents a convincing array of testimonies both from Oriental dignitaries and from high officials of Western governments to the beneficent efficiency of Christian missionaries. It is a book that should be in every church library, a book to sway any doubting but candid mind. A copy of it should be in the Department of State at Washington. (The Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $2.)

Two fresh volumes of the "International Critical Commentary" meet the need of students and readers who desire to keep up with the advance of Biblical scholarship. The volume on the book of Genesis, by Professor Skinner, of Cambridge, England, stands for the essential soundness of the prevalent critical estimate of it as a composite of various older documents. Whatever the studies of Assyriologists may yet effect in giving historical value to the traditions of Noah and Abraham and Jacob and Joseph, they will not, he believes, "succeed in dispelling the atmosphere of mythical imagination, of legend, of poetic idealization, which are the life and soul of the narratives of Genesis," permeated, indeed, by the effort of the spirit of religion to make its legendary lore subservient to the nourishment of its consciousness of God. The volume on the books of Chronicles, by Professor Curtis, of Yale, with the collaboration of Dr. Masden, of Newburgh, New York, is especially welcome as the first in English on its subject since 1876. Since Professor H. P. Smith, some twenty years ago, fell under the ban of the General Assembly for impugning the historical value of the Chronicles, the consensus of scholars has amply vindicated his teaching. Professor Curtis holds that their main historical value "consists in their reflection of the notions of that period," B.C. 300. The picture which they give of the past is "a distorted picture in the interest of the later institutions of post-exilic Judaism." Their religious value for their time Professor Curtis justly recognizes. By emphasizing the institutional forms of religion and by idealizing and glorifying the national history they helped to solidify a feeble people against the encroachments of heathen powers, as in the agony of the Maccabean patriots, and so contributed to preserve the Jewish Church till it gave birth to Jesus. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3 per vol.)

"The Fascinating Duc de Richelieu" would not be fascinating to the average American; but then it is doubtful whether he was fascinating to the average Frenchman of his time. Certainly it is true that the mistresses whom he secured for Louis XV and through whom he exerted his political influence at Court were mobbed by the French populace when the protection of the Court was withdrawn from them and that absolution was refused to the King by the High Bishop of Soissons until he had banished the mistresses from his presence. The Duc de Richelieu was fascinating only, or at least chiefly, in the singularly immoral Court of the Bourbon King. There are doubtless circles in America in which his gallantries would fascinate rather than disgust, but we venture to think that the American of the twentieth century would discern beneath the appearance of gallantry the cold-blooded policy which was so thinly disguised that the modern historian has no difficulty in perceiving how sordid that gallantry was. The reader of the romances of Dumas sometimes wonders whether the French romancer has not exaggerated the vices of the age in which the scenes are laid; the reader of Mr. Williams's history of the fascinating Duc de Richelieu will rise from the reading convinced that the corruption of that age was greater, not less, than the corruption which Dumas has portrayed. We do not see how the serenest optimist can read this volume without having his faith that all mankind are essentially good overthrown; nor how the most resolute pessimist can read it without the conviction that the French Revolution was a very necessary deluge after this undisguised immorality, which is still a characteristic of Paris as an almost inevitable relic of the past, and that the standards of moral life to-day in America and in Europe are very greatly higher than they were in the eighteenth century in the world's most brilliant capital. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

Professor A. L. Frothingham's "Roman Cities of Italy and Dalmatia" should appeal

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

at once to the archæologist and to the traveler. To the archæologist the appeal is evident when he reads its technical accounts of late discoveries made by our author and others in the Etruscan cities of Umbria and Tuscany, in the Roman towns farther north, and in those of that interesting bit of coast-line running southward from Triest. To the traveler the appeal is none the less evident as page after page discloses new reasons for visiting certain places hitherto little seen by tourists in proportion to certain others. The book, as a whole, will probably be read chiefly for its illumination concerning Dalmatia. Mr. Hamilton Jackson and others have already described this region, but Professor Frothingham's description, though it might have been more vivid, has a peculiar note of authority not found in other books. With the improved communications, both of water and land, largely due to the Austrian Government's foresight and energy, Dalmatia should now receive its proper quota of the traveling public. Only there, indeed, may one quite comprehend how vast was the Roman civilization under Diocletian. The impression gained by nearly every school-boy is that after the Augustan Age Rome's decline was everywhere to be seen. The ruins, now attesting the extent and power of the Empire from Trajan to Diocletian, have done something to correct this, and the impression will be still more corrected by a reading of Professor Frothingham's book. From it we learn more graphically than is possible from the ordinary history how Rome arose and how such a region as Dalmatia helped Rome. Professor Frothingham's "Roman Cities," therefore, like Signor Ferrero's recent volumes, is a work of historical reconstruction. The reader will not escape the chief teachings of this book any more than he has escaped them in the Ferrero volumes. Such writers as Ferrero and Frothingham are fortunate in interesting audiences far wider than those found at the Universities of Turin and Princeton. Through work of such men history becomes popularized, and archæology is a chief agent in that movement. No longer is history a mere record of dates and events; it is a record of great movements. Indeed one of these movements—the Conflict of Special Interests and Public Welfare—is now seen to have been primarily responsible for the downfall, not only of the vast Roman Empire, but also of the old Greek and the more modern Italian city-states. (Sturgis & Walton, New York. $1.75.)

Tolstoy has sifted human emotions keenly and truly. But another Northern writer also sifts them very keenly and truly, yet without Tolstoy's overdoing, self-consciousness, suggestion of limelight, and at times semi-hysteria. The other Northern writer is Selma Lagerlöf, the author of those admirable tales "From a Swedish Homestead." The latest evidence of her story-telling ability is now at hand under the title "A Girl from the Marsh Croft." To those who long for highly spiced literary pabulum this book may seem commonplace, for it has little of the staccato touch dear to the heart of certain readers. The material in this volume unfolds with no jerks, but as genuinely, serenely, and inevitably as the coming day. The book evinces the quality gratefully evident in the Swedish author's earlier volumes, namely, the "touch of nature that makes the whole world kin." Selma Lagerlöf's books bring humankind close, so close indeed that, if one might create a word, they "unlonelify" life. Thus the Stockholm Academy, charged with the gift of the Nobel Prize for literature, in awarding its last year's prize to Selma Lagerlöf, marked a woman of notable worth. She is a fine example of literary personality, as shown not only in her own life but in the character and inspiration of her novels. In reading them we are not conscious of the feeling that here is a woman's work and not a man's. As the masculine and feminine temperaments run along different lines, a wise woman like Selma Lagerlöf does not hesitate strongly to emphasize this difference, so that, under the form of stories and novels, she has produced characters, especially women characters, perhaps hardly rivaled in this latter day save by the characters of another woman novelist, Grazia Deledda. It is a far cry from Sweden to Sardinia; but when the Nobel Prize Committee wishes again to distinguish a woman writer, the Italian novelist might well be the Swede's successor. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.50.)

Though not altogether attractive in style, Julia de Wolf Addison has written an interesting handbook describing the collections in "The Boston Museum of Fine Arts." For the sake of the practical man, however, we could wish that the book were somewhat smaller. It is all very well to know what certain critics think of certain art objects, and this book seems padded with their opinions. But most independent sightseers like to make up their own minds. Then again, for the sake of the casual visitor and reader, the book could have been made smaller by eliminating much of the author's information (though we might be sorry to part with it) concerning certain little-known objects. Perhaps most people think that they understand about an Egyptian amulet or a Japanese print. The information here conveyed may convince many of them, however, to their profit, that they do not. As a practical handbook, then, the volume could have been condensed. But as a compendium of knowledge it is a timely publication. First, it gives necessary information to visitors to the Boston Museum; second, it suggests other avenues of information; third, in visits to other galleries it should also be valuable as a reference book. (L. C. Page & Co., Boston.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS TO THE OUTLOOK

COLONIES OR STATES?

[See editorial comment on another page.]

Is there any teaching that history thrusts upon us with more force than the fact that if a nation would attain its greatest strength all of the people under its control must be allowed equal rights? It has been the history of every nation from early times to the present day that whenever such rights have been withheld there has been strife, open or suppressed, either of which has weakened the power of the dominant country. So invariably has this proved true that we find the colonial nations of to-day exercising dominion over their territories either by sheer strength, as is the case of the United States in the Philippines and England in Egypt, or by a loose control under which practical independence has been granted to avert open revolution, as is the case of England in Canada and Australia.

It is manifest to every thinking person that it is to the advantage of the nation to have the full support of all the people under its dominion when all can be expected to aid in the maintenance of its welfare and respond with patriotic fervor in time of trouble. It appears to the writer to be a political axiom that to establish accord throughout a nation equal rights must be co-extensive with the limits of the nation; an axiom which should be ever in mind in determining the kind of government to be ultimately extended to our colonial possessions.

Remarkable as the statement may appear at first blush, the fact is that the United States was the greatest colonizing power of the nineteenth century. With an original area of 800,000 square miles and a population of about 4,000,000, it had expanded at the end of the last century to an area of 3,600,000 square miles and a population of 74,000,000. Yet such was the colonial policy pursued during this period that at its end we find the whole area with its vast population a homogeneous nation and the recently colonized portions exercising identical rights with the original States. No one doubts for an instant the wisdom of this course, and no one would advise that we deviate from the policy of admitting our newly acquired territory into ultimate Statehood were it settled or being settled by Americans. The sole question then is, Does the fact that the inhabitants of the island possessions are of a different race and language warrant a change in our long-established colonial policy?

No one, of course, should urge the admittance of these colonies as States until they shall have become fitted for self-government, and probably one of the qualifications should be the use of the English language as the predominant language, for undoubtedly a difference in language is one of the chief causes of misunderstanding. Already the vigorous educational system which has been inaugurated in these lands has done much to firmly establish the use of the English language, and without a doubt by the time the islands are otherwise qualified for self-government its use will have become general.

But even though the English language does not entirely displace the Spanish or native tongue, it seems to the writer that the policy of The Outlook, that we should hold the island possessions as England holds Canada, is entirely wrong. Having in mind at all times that the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii should not be admitted as States until fitted for self-government, then why should not they be represented in Congress, and why should they not control their local affairs as States? Would not the inhabitants of these lands, enjoying the advantages of Statehood, be as patriotic as any of the present States? With the record which Congress has for the number of members born in foreign lands, who will assert with any degree of effectiveness that the presence of representatives from these countries would be revolutionary or affect in any other than a salutary manner the welfare of the country?

The colonial problems of the Nation are by no means minor ones, and they should be solved in a manner that will remove all ill feeling and promote the prosperity of the whole Nation. This the writer firmly believes can only be accomplished by conforming to the policy of preparing all territory which may come into our possession for ultimate Statehood—a policy that has been so successful for the past century and a quarter.

THOS. P. CADLE.

Cleveland, Ohio.

TEACHING FARMING IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Many of the popular articles on farmers and farming conditions prepared for the magazines are, to say the least, amusing to those who are on the farms or who are in touch with rural life. Perhaps they have their use and are an agency in promoting better conditions, however far their authors may be from a real appreciation of their subjects. One wonders how many of these writers would consent to live permanently even in the ideal life so graphically described. From earliest times agriculture has been lauded to the skies, but the actual labor, since classes began to be the order, has been all too often an object of derision. Nevertheless, there are many significant movements for rural betterment, and among these may I briefly describe one that is really showing results?

Three years ago three different high schools in Minnesota, one in the northern part of the State, one in the southern portion, and one near the western border, simultaneously and unknown to each other introduced agricultural courses. Each also rented a small piece of land near by for school gardens and experimentations. The following winter the Legislature met and made agricultural education one of the chief topics for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

discussion. Three bills were introduced relative to the subject. Two were drawn on the special school plans inaugurated in Georgia and in Michigan, and one looking toward the agriculturalizing of the existent high schools. Although system politicians fought hard to defeat the latter plan and promote special schools dependent upon the State for appropriation, the high school idea embodied in the Putnam Bill succeeded, and a yearly subsidy of $2,500 was provided for ten schools. These schools were selected by the High School Board; the three having begun the work received the first consideration. Among the remaining seven was one consolidated district school.

The schools, although organized under similar regulations, were allowed great latitude for experimentation, so as to make each most useful to its own community. Three special instructors were required to handle the three special lines of home economics, woodwork, and agriculture. The agriculturists began the following work:

1. Classes in soils, crops, animal husbandry, etc., in the grades and high school.
2. Winter course class for farmer boys.
3. Extension work in adjoining rural districts.
4. Organization of rural clubs and seed selection contests.
5. Conduct of school gardens and small experimental farms during the summer months.

With the town as a center, these schools have begun to influence the whole countryside within a radius of ten miles. Calls for information, seed testing, advice for laying out farms, etc., are every-day occurrences. At one of the schools within a few days a large crowd of farmers and townsmen gathered to witness an autopsy on a tuberculous cow. The agriculturist conducted the demonstration in such a way as to convince the crowd of the need for inspection and better care of the stock. It was a simple thing, as is most of the work undertaken, but it soon became the talk of the community, and will result in more good than can be estimated.

The movement is most significant, and, next to consolidation of rural schools, which should be pushed in season and out of season, but which cannot become general for some years, gets closest to the people. One of its most splendid results is the tendency to break down the wall between the farmer and the townsman. One of these schools was very successful in promoting its winter course for farmers, having a total enrollment of eighty-four men for nearly three months. These students drove to and from their homes each day, taking the knowledge gained to the home people for evening discussions. A special visiting day was advertised and a number of parents gathered to see the work. The State High School Inspector was also present. Noticing an interested Finnish farmer standing aside watching a cooking class, the inspector edged his way toward him and engaged him in the following conversation: "Have you any children here?" "Yes, there my girl," pointing to one of the students in the cooking class. "Do you believe in this sort of work?" "Yes, yes, it all right." "You're getting the top board off the fence that separates the farmer and townsman?" "Yes." "You'll have them all off before long, won't you?" "Yes, yes, we pull up de posts, too."

High and graded schools in agricultural communities should be encouraged to agriculturalize their courses for the following reasons:

1. Few, if any, new buildings need to be constructed.
2. The old courses need vitalizing, and agriculture is not only valuable and interesting for all classes, but is a splendid introduction to later science work.
3. The high school becomes the people's school, dependent upon their initiative and support, and is nearer to them than other institutions can be.
4. The high school becomes an important and effective educational and social center for all the people of the community.
5. It is the cheapest and reaches more people than any other system.
6. It keeps boys and girls at home at an impressionable age.
7. It carries educational theory directly home to be checked up by actual experience.
8. It prevents class education, for fully one-half of the usual high school work should be common to all courses, and in moderate-sized schools students can be together in this common work.
9. It is the system that can be promoted with the least friction, the least politics, and will most rapidly spread and raise the general level of intelligence.

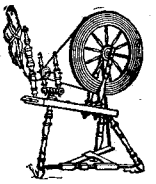
Farm conditions in the great agricultural regions are far from ideal, and the most hopeful aspect consists in the growing realization of the actual status. The average high school to-day is a selective institution culling the best youth, who too often come to the central school because they are discontented with farm life, from their communities, and directing them into salaried or secondary occupations. Instead of doing this, these same schools can be made very different institutions, redirecting a whole countryside and becoming fundamental factors in solving some of the great problems facing our people. * * *

THE WRONG MAN

An editorial note, on page 273 of The Outlook for June 18, upon the death of the Rev. Dr. Herman N. Barnum at Harpoot, Turkey, gave particulars of his nativity and education which are true, not of him, but of the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Barnum, now resident at Constantinople, in his seventy-third year. The late Dr. Barnum was a native of Auburn, New York, and a graduate of Amherst and Andover.—THE EDITORS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Registered Trade Mark



Established Half a Century

Special Summer Sales at McCutcheon's

During the summer we shall close out at a reduction in price a large assortment of attractive goods in the following departments:

Linen Coats and Suits
Tailor-made Waists
French and American Lingerie
Lingerie Waists and Dresses
French and American Corsets
Washable Dress Fabrics

We also direct especial attention to our assortment of Housekeeping Linens of all kinds. The collection, even during the summer season, is usually complete.

Visitors passing through the city are cordially invited to inspect these goods.

Mail Orders receive our prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co., **5th Avenue and 34th St., N. Y.** Opp. Waldorf-Astoria

Don't Risk Your Capital

What will it avail you to receive 6-8-10 per cent for a few years, and then lose your principal?

Any banker will tell you that money simply cannot be invested safely at those rates without the closest and most unremitting personal attention.

Most people have neither the time, knowledge nor experience to supervise such investments.

PER 5% ANNUM

has been paid to our depositors for the past 17 years. Their principal has been invested in the best security in the world—high class mortgages on New York City and suburban real estate. Earnings began as soon as their money reached our office. They have had the privilege of withdrawing their capital when desired, without sacrificing a penny of interest.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO. NEW YORK CITY

Our business is conducted under
NEW YORK BANKING DEPT. SUPERVISION

Assets - - - - $2,250,000
Surplus and Profits, 175,000

We should like to tell YOU all about our plan. Send for free booklet.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO.
10 Times Bldg., Broadway & 42d St., New York

SIX PER CENT SECURED CERTIFICATES

THE Secured Certificates issued by this institution, which was established twenty-four years ago, have been tested by time and proved to the satisfaction of hundreds of investors in all parts of the country to be reliable and sound. If you have surplus funds for which you desire an investment affording both safety and substantial rate of income, write for our booklet "A" which explains these Certificates yielding 6% per annum.

Capital and Surplus $400,000.00

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

F. E. McGURRIN-PRES. EST. 1886

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook Classified Advertising Department

Advertising rates are: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Summer Camps, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Live Stock and Poultry, fifty cents per agate line, three columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with remittance ten days before the Saturday on which it is intended the advertisement shall first appear. Address Advertising Department, The Outlook, 287 Fourth Ave., New York City.

European Hotels

ENGLAND

LONDON IMPERIAL HOTEL RUSSELL SQUARE
Central position, orchestra daily. 600 rooms with breakfast, no extras **$1.20**

GERMANY

Mrs. Bennett's American House
(**Pension Clare**) delightfully situated near Thiergarten, in Bellevue Str. 12a, Berlin.

BADEN-BADEN
HOLLAND HOTEL
First class up to date, in its **own large park.** Next to Conversation-house and bathing establishments. Suites and single rooms with private baths.
Charges strictly moderate

ITALY

NAPLES (ITALY). Bertolini's Palace. Open all year. Grand view. Healthy. Eur. Pl. Single from $1.20, Double f. $2. Double bath f. $4 daily. Am. Pl. Autumn & Winter f. $3, Spring f. $4 daily.

European Tours

British Isles Tour.	**$250**
Berlin, Athens, Rome, London	**$400**
Egypt and Palestine.	**$600**
Mexico and Yucatan.	**$400**

S. H. Longley, 314 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

THE COLLVER TOURS
(The Best in Travel)
(Small Select Parties)
ROUND THE WORLD
12 Months' Tour, **August 10**
7 Months' Tours, **Sept. 27, Oct. 8, Oct. 22, Nov. 5**
South Africa, Australia, etc., sailing **Oct. 29,** Seven Months
Please mention which Booklet you desire
The Collver Tours Company
422 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
Travel that means much because true meanings are given worthy consideration.
SICILY, GREECE—Sail June 2, June 21.
Cruises of the Yacht **Athena**
Italy, Germany—Sail June 25, July 2
Norway, Russia—Sail June 16, July 2
England, Holland—Sail July 12, Aug. 6.
Oberammergau may be included in any tour.
Send for Announcement and Travel Maps.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

THE ORIENT 1911
EGYPT, PALESTINE, GREECE
Sail in February 1911 and enjoy the ideal season. It is not too early to make preparation. Our plans are ready. Send for announcement. Ask for *Suggested Readings* and *Maps.*
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
20 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

European Tours

EUROPE Mrs. Griffiths, experienced abroad, chaperons young ladies. Highest references. The Farragut, Washington, D. C.

AROUND THE WORLD
Small parties sailing Sept., Oct., and Nov.
EGYPT and PALESTINE
Sailing Jan. and Feb., 1911
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
101 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

TWO YEARS IN ONE!
A very limited number of young girls will be given lessons combined with European travel during next winter. Must be well recommended. For details address 9,029, Outlook.

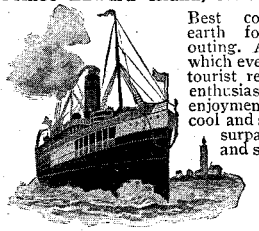
Oberammergau and Passion Play. Mr. J. C. Nason, Oberammergau, Bavaria, our representative, will secure your tickets and accommodation. Vacancies in late summer and fall tours. American Travel Club, Wilmington, Del. Geo. F. Nason.

FALL TOUR See **EUROPE** when the crowd is gone. Best season, Aug. to Oct. England to Italy. *Party of 10.* Moderate. Superior advantages. TRAVEL-STUDY CLUB, Syracuse, N. Y.

Europe **Miss WELDON,** unlimited experience abroad, chaperons
Egypt young ladies. Highest references. Murray Hill Hotel, New York.

Tours and Travel

PLANT LINE
To Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland



Best country on earth for summer outing. A land from which every vacation tourist returns with enthusiastic tales of enjoyment. Climate cool and scenery unsurpassed. Trout and salmon fishing excellent. Good board and rooms at low rates. Steamers "Halifax" and "A. W. Perry" are of the ocean going type, have large promenade decks, and are perfectly adapted to the comfort of patrons. Sailings Tuesdays for Halifax, Hawkesbury and Charlottetown; and Wednesdays and Saturdays for Halifax only. Send for new booklet, "Plant Line Outings," colored map and folder.
A. W. PERRY, Gen. Mgr.
65 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

Hotels and Resorts

CONNECTICUT

Berkshire Hills **Falls Village, Conn.**
SALONIC SANATARIUM
For the treatment and cure of incipient tuberculosis. THOMAS I. SHANNON, M.D.

Hotels and Resorts

CONNECTICUT

Berkshire Hills Interlaken Inn, Lakeville, Conn
Two hours from New York; between two lakes, service first class; accommodation for automobile parties. Address Manager.

HOTEL BERKSHIRE, 1,200 ft. above sea level. Lake 5 miles long. Golf tennis, fishing, woods, and music. Now open Rates $14 and $16 per week, including board Write for catalog. Address Litchfield, Conn

Dr. Givens' Sanitarium
For NERVOUS and mild MENTAL diseases. Has separate cottages for ALCOHOL and DRUG patients.
Address DR. GIVENS, Stamford, Conn.

ILLINOIS

Chicago Beach Hotel
Finest Hotel on the Great Lakes. American or European plan. An ideal resort, uniting city gayeties with the quiet of country and sea shore, delightfully situated on the shore of Lake Michigan, close to the great South Park and but 10 minutes' ride from the theater and shopping district. Cool, refreshing breezes smooth, sandy bathing beach—every comfort and convenience—all summer attractions Tourists, transients and summer guests find hearty welcome. For booklet address Manager, 51st Blvd. and Lake Shore Chicago.

MAINE

The Homestead **Bailey Island, Me**
Ninth season, June to October. Ideally located; excellent table fine water, homelike cooking and service sanitary drainage. Folder and views on request. T. E. HAZELL, Bailey Island, Me

Robinhood Inn **and Cottages,** Bailey's Island, Me
Three minutes to ocean or bay; fine spring water; modern plumbing; tennis, sailing bathing. Circular. MISS MASSEY.

CASCO BAY, Littlejohns Island Me. Rockmere House and Cottages A quiet, restful place with country and sea shore combined. Moderate prices. Booklet Opens June 15. G. H. HAMILTON, Prop.

DOME-OF-THE-ROCK
CASTINE, MAINE
Cottage life with central dining-room among the balsam firs on the cliffs of Penobscot Bay Golf, tennis, sailing, canoeing, and bathing Fine drives. Accommodations for 100 guests Illustrated circulars.

THE INN
CAMPOBELLO ISLAND
In Passamaquoddy Bay, opp. Eastport, Me.
10,000 acres of forest, field, and shore everything the best; sensible, homelike cooking; vegetables, milk, cream, poultry, eggs, etc., from our own farm; fish, lobsters, clams etc., from surrounding waters direct to table Good roads and bridle paths. Golf, tennis, shooting and fishing. Ideal summer climate no hay fever, no mosquitoes, no humidity Casino and ballroom, billiards and bowling, cottages and tents. Suitable sites for those desiring to build. For booklet, address
THE CAMPOBELLO CORPORATION
Eastport, Maine, or 11 E. 59th St., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hotels and Resorts

MAINE

THE OXFORD SPRING HOUSE
Oxford, Maine

Opens June 25, 1910. Accommodates 50 guests. Tents and sites for camping furnished. Mrs. M. F. HITCHINGS, Manager.

THE BEECHES, Paris Hill, Me.

Altitude 900 ft. Sanitarium for semi-invalids. CHARLOTTE F. HAMMOND M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS

Are You Going to Boston?

Ladies going to Boston without male escort will find the **Franklin Square House** a delightful and convenient place to stop. It is a home hotel in the heart of Boston for young women. It has a transient department for all women traveling alone. It is safe, comfortable, convenient of access, and prices reasonable. For particulars and prices address Mrs. ALICE GRAY TEELE, Supt., 11 East Newton St., Boston.

BACK BAY BOSTON Room and bath $1.00 per day; also suites two and three rooms with private bath. Best residence section, on car line. Write for booklet. **The Mountfort,** 5 Mountfort, cor. Beacon St. Café. H. G. SUMMERS, Prop.

The Ocean View Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, Mass.
An ideal resort on the Massachusetts Coast. Hot sea water baths. Auto garage. Booklet. H. W. DUNKLEE, Prop.

THE HARBOR VIEW
East Gloucester, Mass.

Situated directly on Gloucester Bay. Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms. Tennis court. Table a special feature. Booklet. W. F. OSBORNE.

THE SIPPEWISSETT
Falmouth by the Sea
(On Cape Cod)
OPENED JUNE 16th

A delightful place for a Summer's recreation. Near Woods Hole and overlooking Buzzards Bay, justly called the Naples of America.

A strictly first-class Summer Hotel. Attractively furnished; every modern convenience; rooms singly or en suite; private baths; Billiards, Bowling, Golf and Tennis free to guests. Cuisine unexcelled; excellent orchestra. No mosquitoes. Bathing facilities of the best, water averaging 74°. Fireproof Garage.

For rates and illustrated booklet address

P. F. BRINE, Proprietor
The Sippewissett, Falmouth, Mass.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

Finest harbor, greatest yachting center on Atlantic coast. **THE LESLIE** situated on edge of harbor, rooms with or without private bath. Address M. M. CHANDLER.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Lakeside House
On Lake Sunapee

Booklet. GEO. S. PRESCOTT, New London, N. H.

Hillside Inn, White Mountains, N.H. Greatly enlarged, rates moderate. All popular amusements. Finest mountain drives. Ill. booklet. L. T. CLAWSON, Prop., Bethlehem, N. H.

FITZGERALD COTTAGE, White Mts., Bethlehem, N. H. Quiet, homelike, healthful; farm connected; spring water; good table, open fire, furnace, piano, telephone, tennis. Rates $9 to $12 week.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Intervale
White Mountains
THE PEQUAWKET INN
An Inn of Merit Amidst Noted Scenery. Booklets. C. C. Small.
N. H.

NEW JERSEY

"The salt breath of the sea brings health"

GALEN HALL
HOTEL AND SANATORIUM
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

An ideal place for a long or short stay. Stone, brick and steel building. Rooms en suite with hot and cold sea water in private baths. Over 70 forms of Tonic and Curative Baths and Treatments with trained attendants. Sea Water used in all Hydriatic Treatments.

N. Y. Office, 1122 Broadway.
F. L. YOUNG, Gen'l Manager.

IF GOING TO ATLANTIC CITY send 2c. Stamp for Free 80-page Hotel Guide with rates, City Map, and all attractions Hotel Bureau, Box 895, Atlantic City, N. J.

SEA GIRT, N. J.
THE TREMONT

Every room the same full ocean view. Right on the Beach. Seventeenth season under the same management. S. Hinkson-Woodward.

NEW YORK CITY

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square, adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.
Mrs. JAMES KNOTT, Proprietor.

NO EQUAL IN NEW YORK
Homelike Hotel for Ladies Unescorted
Every room has a private bath for $2 per day
Room with private bath, meals for one, $3.00 day
" " " " " " two, 5.00 "

HOTEL EARLE
103 & 105 WAVERLEY PL.
Near Fifth Avenue
DAVID H. KNOTT, Prop.
Our Porter will meet you at station by appointment

NEW YORK

IN THE ADIRONDACKS
THE OSPREY HOUSE is new and delightfully situated on the shore of Blue Mt. Lake, and will be open for guests June 15th. For booklet apply to Chas. E. Van Denbergh, Blue Mt. Lake, N. Y.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Banner House on Chateaugay Lake
Address for booklet
J. S. KIRBY, Bannerhouse, N. Y.

Hurricane Lodge and Cottages
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

Comfortable, homelike. Extensive verandas. Altitude, 1,760 ft., 900 ft. overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping parties. Sporty golf links, nine fine greens, tennis and croquet. Our own gardens and dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Special rates September, season parties. Booklet.

NEW YORK

The Mohawk and Cottages Fourth Lake N. Y.
New building, modern and sanitary; all conveniences. Mrs. C. S. LONGSTAFF.

Clifton Springs Sanitarium

The latest and best in Medical, Surgical, Electrical, and Hydrotherapy available for our patrons. Write for illustrated booklet and terms. **The Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y.**

The Gleason Health Resort
Elmira, New York

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Dr. John C. Fisher, Resident Physician
E. B. Gleason, Propr.

The Ouleout Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y.
Charming spot right up to date. Rooms, single or en suite, $8 to $10. Booklet.

PENNSYLVANIA

Easton Sanitarium For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661. Easton, Pa.

The Wiscasset Bungalows

A few bungalows can now be rented for Aug. and Sept. Living-room, bath, from two to six bedrooms. Furnished. **Central Dining Hall.** Also rooms and board by the week or day. M. C. LOCKWOOD, Mount Pocono, Pa.

Pocono Manor Monroe Co., Penna. Under management of Friends. 1,800 ft. above sea level, finest scenery in Pocono Mountains. For table, water, social advantages, the appointments are unsurpassed. Send for booklet. M. E. WISTAR, Mgr., Pocono Manor P. O., Pa.

RHODE ISLAND

Vaill Cottages, Block Island, R. I.

A Summer at Sea. 5 hours from N.Y. Twenty-sixth season opens June 29th. Write for circular. Golf, tennis. T. Vaill Barton, Mgr.

VERMONT

Heights House, Lunenburg, Vt., up among the mountains, open June 1, altitude 1,639 ft., hay fever unknown, modern equipment, excellent cuisine. Booklet. A. J. NEWMAN, Prop.

Echo Lake Hotel in the heart of the Green Mountains. **TYSON, VT.** Exceptional location; height 1,050 ft.; 3 lakes; boating, fishing, bathing, tennis; beautiful walks and drives; moderate rates; booklet. D. C. FENN, Proprietor.

Summer Camps

CAMP EAGLE POINT for girls
Stinson Lake, N. H. Real camping without discomfort. Land and water sports. Free horseback riding. Coaching to Mt. Washington. Winnepesaukee annex. Booklet. E. L. SILVER, Derry Village, N. H.

"A Summer Outing for Preparatory School Boys"
Osterville, Cape Cod, Mass. Distinctly different from "camps" in manner of living and methods of tutoring. Catalogue upon request. WILLIAM F. LOW.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WALNUT LODGE
CLOSTER, N. J.

For sale—this beautiful home, seven rooms, bath, large barn, plot 165x235 or include also 7½ acres adjoining. There are plenty of various fruits, nuts, and beautiful shade trees; on the 7½ acres is a fine spring. City water in house. The house was recently rebuilt, but the old fireplace and many other quaint and antique features were preserved. The property is beautifully situated on the foothills of the Palisades, 5 minutes' walk from station, 45 minutes from New York. It is an absolute bargain at $5,500.00 with plot only, or $8,500.00 including the 7½ acres. Very liberal terms. Address
G. E. YOUMANS, Closter, N. J.

Summer Camps

HILLSIDE
(The Elizabeth Mead School)
NORWALK, CONN.

Open July 1 to September 1 to a limited number of boarders. A beautiful lawn and trees. Comfortable bedrooms. Large library. Excellent table and service. Terms, $12 to $18 per week.
Drawer H, Norwalk, Conn.

A HILL CAMP
NEAR ASQUAM LAKES

For teachers and Nature lovers. Young physician and wife. Address
CRESTHOLM, Ashland, New Hampshire.

Real Estate

COLORADO

ALFALFA RANCH for sale in Eastern Colorado. Hundred sixty acres, all irrigated; hundred forty finely set in alfalfa. North side Arkansas River. Unusually fine location, grand outlook. Three miles from railroad station. Healthiest part of Colorado. Government sanitarium in county. Ranch mainly stocked with sheep, also cattle and horses. Fine proposition for health and profit. Will be sold complete or land alone. For particulars, address 9,037, Outlook.

CONNECTICUT

At Lyme, Conn. To let, old Colonial house, 15 rooms, richly furnished; also cottage, 13 rooms, fully furnished, both with modern conveniences; delightfully situated. Address Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn.

TO RENT—Small cottage at New Canaan. $200 for the balance of the season. Sleeping porch, outdoor dining porch. Electricity, running water, telephone. Apply to GEORGE S. FRANK, New Canaan, Conn.

TO LET—Cottage 1½ miles from station, **New Canaan, Conn.** Last 25 days August. Rent, including everything, $75. Room 14, 2 Wall St., New York.

FOR SALE AT
SHARON, CONN.

Gentleman's country seat. Over 100 acres of lawns, gardens, cultivated fields, orchard, and woodland. Main house of brick, built in 18th century, recently renovated and enlarged, retains charm of Revolutionary atmosphere with addition of modern baths, electric lights, water supply, and heating plant. Stands on elevation among the trees, overlooking broad expanse of hill and valley. Garage, stables, tenant cottages, kitchen gardens, greenhouse, formal garden, tennis lawn, dining-room with French windows opening on terrace and rose garden. Golf course within half-mile. CROCKER & WICKES, Attorneys, 5 Nassau St., New York.

For Sale at Public Auction
Aug. 20, 1910, on Premises

Farm 100 acres in Litchfield Hills, near Sharon, Conn., 3½ miles from Harlem Div. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Desirable for agricultural purposes or summer residence. A rare opportunity. For photos and particulars address BAKER & KIRBY, Sharon, Conn.

Real Estate

MAINE

FOR SALE
CROSS ISLAND

Situated at the entrance of Machias Bay, is offered for sale. The island has an area of about 2,500 acres, is covered with a dense growth of spruce and offers an ideal location for a gentleman's summer estate. For particulars, write Samuel M. Holway, Machias, Me.

TO LET—11-room furnished **cottage, Pemaquid Harbor, Me.** Bathroom. Ocean view. August and September $150. Mrs. Daniel Whitehouse, Augusta, Me.

SORRENTO, ME.—To Let
Furnished cottage for August and September in a cool, invigorating spot on Maine coast, with privilege of lease for season of 1911. Address "Stonecroft," Sorrento, Maine.

Maine Coast Real Estate
Summer Cottages, Islands, Bungalows, Farms.
H. P. WILLETT & CO., Waldoboro, Maine.

MASSACHUSETTS

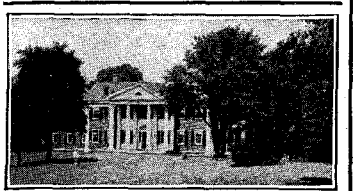
FOR SALE AT
Great Barrington, in the Berkshire Hills
at a Bargain

A gentleman's home, 20 rooms; tenant house, 8 rooms. Stables, barnyard, hen-house, ice and wood houses; spacious and unusually beautiful grounds with many grand shade trees. Flower and vegetable gardens. Fine outlook on all sides. Ten minutes' walk from post-office, half mile from Lake Mansfield. Owner will take mortgage for half the price. Apply to H. M. DUMBELL,
Great Barrington, Mass.

Beautiful Home near Smith College, Northampton
Desirable for home or for college boarding-house. F. R. HAWLEY, Springfield, Mass.

NEW JERSEY

Franklin F. Mayo & Co. solicit your **Real Estate** business in **Newark, N. J.**



SUMMIT, N. J.
45 min. from New York. Lackawanna R.R. 40 trains a day each way. Modern house, 13 rooms, 3 baths; 6 acres, stable. For Sale only. McClure, 31 East 17th St., New York.

NEW YORK

Adirondacks We have beautiful cottages and camps, furnished and unfurnished, anywhere in the Adirondacks, for sale or rent; all improvements. Write for booklet. Address WILLIAM F. ROBERTS, Real Estate Office, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Real Estate

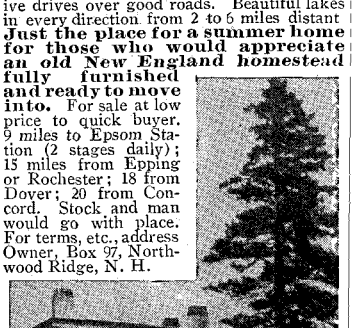
NEW YORK

ADIRONDACK CAMPS
ST. REGIS LAKES on THE SARANACS LAKE PLACID
DURYEE & CO.
Real Estate, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Burkehaven on Lake Sunapee, N. H.
For sale, two summer cottages, together or singly, completely furnished. Most magnificent view, 6 acres, tennis court, hundreds of trees, maples, pines, etc.; mosquitoes very rare. Lake Sunapee is 3½ hours from Boston, 7½ from N. Y., 1,100 ft. above sea. One cottage has 11 rooms, bath, and piazzas; the other has 13 rooms, bath (living-room 32x17), piazzas 12 ft. wide, besides large outdoor sleeping-room on second story. Come and see them. Dr. H. C. CLAPP, Burkehaven, N. H

New Hampshire Homestead
An exceptional opportunity to purchase a fine old house in Southern New Hampshire. Just the place for summer and fall months. One of the few remaining. Splendid condition, fine old fireplaces, one nearly 6 feet wide with old crane, old knocker on door, spindle staircase, fine paneling, 6 bedrooms, more easily made if desired; house fully furnished, modern bathroom, running water; barns, growing gardens, pasture, fruit, etc. Plenty of wood, hay, etc. Good roads and beautiful scenery. High elevation, cool nights. Within 2 minutes of P. O. (two mails daily), doctor, church, schools, store, etc. Not isolated but has over 50 acres surrounding. Many attractive drives over good roads. Beautiful lakes in every direction from 2 to 6 miles distant. **Just the place for a summer home for those who would appreciate an old New England homestead fully furnished and ready to move into.** For sale at low price to quick buyer. 9 miles to Epsom Station (2 stages daily); 15 miles from Epping or Rochester; 18 from Dover; 20 from Concord. Stock and man would go with place. For terms, etc., address Owner, Box 97, Northwood Ridge, N. H.



VERMONT

VERMONT FOREST
Acreage 500+. For lumbering, game preserve, Angora goats. Virgin hard woods. Later, mixed. Brooks. Address Nod Nark Mtn., 9,025, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Real Estate

PENNSYLVANIA

DEVON INN

This well known property is for sale o close the estate of the late owner. ,6 acres or any part thereof. For par- iculars apply to

MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS PATTEN, Devon, Pa.

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA — Salt water front farm for sale. 148 acres. Oyster round, good harbor, very healthful, fine neighborhood, improved farm. Seven-room bungalow, tenant house, barns and outbuildings, motor-boat, farm tools. Attractive, convenient. Price $26,000. S. GRAHAM SMITH, Dixondale, Gloucester Co., Va.

BOARD AND ROOMS

WANTED—A feeble-minded young man o board. 4,063, Outlook.

A gentlewoman will take two or three little irls into her attractive suburban home. References. Address Woman's Exchange, New Haven, Connecticut.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

AUTHORS, we can bring your work to he attention of 300 editors. Let us place our book MSS., stories, essays, poems. Send for circular. N. Y. Authors' Exchange, 54 Nassau St., New York.

WRITERS and authors, send your books o us for estimate. We print, bind, and rrange for marketing at lowest cost. Lino Type-Casting Co., 259 William St., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

THE man who regards his advertising xpenditure as merely an item of his annual XPENSE ACCOUNT is apt to be correct n that conclusion and for sufficient reasons. t is only the man big enough to recognize dvertising as an INVESTMENT with hich to buy an increased patronage who ver gets large returns for the care he takes o actually advertise. Such "investors" I m ever glad to hear from. Francis I. Maule, 11 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

FOR THE HOME

DOMESTIC SCIENCE handbook free. orrespondence courses. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, Page Building, Chicago.

DODD, Mead & Co. desire a representative who will give full or part time in each ity and county. Clergymen, lawyers, doctors, and other educated men are invited to ommunicate with us immediately. The reward is generous and the work pleasant. Address Dodd, Mead & Co., 30th St. and th Ave., New York.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY. Vanted—A business manager for high grade chool for girls. Must be a college man and nave the best credentials. Must have ability o direct students to the school. Address Box 2,794, Boston, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER and proof-reader as ditorial assistant in New York City. State ducation, experience, and salary. Energy, ,114, Outlook.

HELP WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—A refined, intelligent, cultivated young lady to look after a boy nine years of age and make herself generally useful as mother's helper in a New England family. A choice place for the right person. Address 4,082, Outlook.

WANTED—As companion for a boy of ten (10) a young man, college man preferred. Must be fond of sports, able to play tennis and skate. Must furnish the best of references as to character and habits. Able to give whole of time and to perform certain simple duties of private secretary. 4,109, Outlook.

WANTED—A refined, capable woman to take charge of and teach cooking in girls' home. Address Davenport Home, Bath, New York.

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools. Calls from every State. Register now for September. Send for Bulletin 21. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

TEACHERS—Register to-day to secure a teaching position. Vacancies still occurring. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PACIFIC COAST? Salaries, expenses, certification, etc., explained. 20c. stamps. California Teachers' Agency. San Francisco. Los Angeles.

WANTED—A bright and cheerful young woman for governess for two little girls. Permanent position. Must speak pure French fluently. Suburb of Philadelphia. Kindly apply at once, giving references, age, salary, and religion. 4,098, Outlook.

WANTED—Governess and home manager, Protestant, not over forty years of age, by a widower. Four children, youngest eight years old, all go to school; one general housework girl kept. A refined home. Fullest references required and given. 4,108, Outlook.

WANTED—An experienced nursery governess to care for two children, two and five years, at Orange, N. J. Kindergarten training preferred. Address Mrs. Russell Colgate, Mantoloking, N. J.

WANTED—German kindergartner; school housekeepers, dietitians; mothers' helpers; male teacher, German, Latin; assistant matron speaking German. The Hopkins' Educational Bureau, 507 Fifth Avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

TRAINED nurse would board and care for semi-invalid, elderly or nervous person in her own beautiful, modern country home. Moderate charge. Address M., 4,100, Outlook.

LIBRARIAN wishes position as secretary. References exchanged. 4,093, Outlook.

Business Situations

SUPERINTENDENT in large institution for several years desires to make a change. REFERENCE present employers. 4,095, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate who has worked his way through school and college desires business opening affording opportunity for advancement. Several years' experience teaching and clerical work. Used to responsibility. 4,099, Outlook.

YOUNG engineer, from good Italian family, having brevets as engineer, civil and industrial, also certificates of German industries where he has perfected his profession, who speaks fluently Italian, French, German, and English, desires employment with American industrial concern. 4,084, Outlook.

WANTED — Position, domestic science graduate, experienced teacher. Matron, purveyor. 4,102, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

NORMAL graduate desires position as secretary in private school or college. References. 4,104, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

AN English woman desires position either in a school as matron-housekeeper or housekeeper in private family. References. M. W., 167 W. 130th St., New York.

HOUSEMOTHER for boys' school. Reference. 4,103, Outlook

LADY as companion. Intelligent, reliable. California, South, or travel. 4,107, Outlook.

EFFICIENT young woman, actively domestic, desires responsible position. Can assume entire charge of household; capable of giving children adequate care, mental and physical. Companion or secretary; versatile, adaptable, musical, traveled. 4,115, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED managing housekeeper desires position—school, institution, or lunchroom. References. 4,117, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

TUTOR with experience wishes position. 4,060, Outlook.

THE Harvard University Appointments Office can recommend experienced tutors and companions, competent to tutor boys for any college entrance examinations. Also men for general work during the summer months in the country or city. Address The Secretary for Appointments, 9 University Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG KENTUCKY GENTLEWOMAN, intelligent and well educated, desires position as governess or companion. 4,091, Outlook.

PIANO teacher—Young lady, four years' study abroad, desires position. 4,101, Outlook.

TRAINED kindergartner, experienced, wishes position in or near N. Y. or in training class. 4,106, Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER, grade teacher, experienced. Position as governess or mother's helper. Personal interview, city. Music. 4,113, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED governess desires fall engagement. 4,118, Outlook.

WOMEN'S GOODS

CLOSING out several lines of linen torchon laces at half price, from two cents per yard up. Send stamp for samples. The Irish Linen Co., Importers, Davenport, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOPKINS sells everything for MOTOR BOATS and yachts. Send for catalog and save money. 119 Chambers St., New York.

PLAYS. Katharine McDowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

THE Deaconess House and Training School for Christian Workers of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches is prepared to receive applications of women desiring to undertake the training, with the view of devoting their lives to the work. Several scholarships will be vacant in September, 1910. Applicants must be of sound health; prepared to give references. For information, apply to Deaconess Stone, 903 Clinton St., Phila., Pa.

COATS OF ARMS and crests searched and correctly painted for framing. Dies for embossing stationery provided. Heraldic authority guaranteed. BOOK-PLATES designed. Write to George O. Todd, 314 Madison Ave., New York.

THE Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, desirous of enlarging its training school, offers to women of good standing a course in nursing lasting two years. Remuneration $7.00 a month. Apply to Superintendent.

"The Chest with the chill in it"

WHITE MOUNTAIN Hygienic Food Preservers

Vacation time is upon us, and have you one of those beautiful White Mountain Refrigerators at your Summer Home? They are cold, clean, white, and sanitary. Write us your needs.

In over a Million Homes

REFRIGERATORS

MAINE MFG. CO., Nashua, N. H.

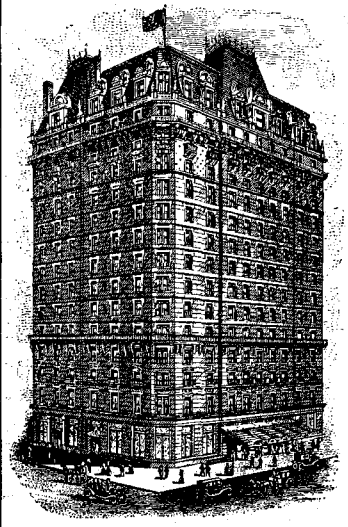
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hotel Martinique

B'way, 32d & 33d Sts., New York City

"IN THE HEART OF THINGS"

HIGH CLASS FIREPROOF HOTEL



Handsomely furnished, all outside rooms, with every modern appointment, one block from new Pennsylvania depot, near all leading department stores and theatres.

Rooms with Use of Bath, $1.50 Per Day and up

Rooms with Private Bath, $2.50 Per Day and up

The highest class of accommodations at moderate rates.

The new addition will be completed on October 1st, giving hotel capacity of 600 rooms and 400 baths.

CHAS. L. TAYLOR, President.
W. L. GILSON, Vice-President.
WALTER CHANDLER, Jr., Manager.

KANSAS FARM LOANS

You, conservative Investors, write today for list and particulars of our selected Eastern Kansas Farm loans.

These loans are secured by richest Kansas farms—no loan is issued for more than 50% of a very conservative valuation.

We have been engaged in this business for 40 years and never has a customer of ours lost a single penny of interest or principal—we make collections free. Write today! Our story will interest you!

J. L. PETTYJOHN & CO.

MORTGAGE BANKERS **OLATHE, KANSAS**

Returnable examination copies of the great hymn book

HALLOWED HYMNS

mailed on request to churches needing new books.
THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York or Chicago

THE OUTLOOK SHOULD BE NOTIFIED PROMPTLY of a change in a subscriber's address. To avoid all possible complications, the last address to which a subscriber's copy has been mailed, as well as the new address, SHOULD BE GIVEN IN FULL, and the notice should reach the Outlook office, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City, two weeks before the date of the first issue to be affected.

NEW YORK

Mrs. Hazen's Suburban School For Girls, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Half hour from Grand Central Station, New York.
Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, Principal.
Miss Sara Louise Tracy, Associate.

THE OAKWOOD SEMINARY

Union Springs-on-Cayuga Lake, N. Y. Endowed boarding school for boys and girls under management of Friends. College preparation. Strong Christian faculty. Board and tuition $250. Capacity 75. Patronage not limited to Friends. Send for catalogue.
WALTER HALLOCK WOOD, A.B., Prin.

OHIO

Laurel School For Girls

10001 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

The Laurel School receives a limited number of boarding pupils. House and school separate. Circulars ready.

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA, Mercersburg.

Mercersburg Academy

Thoroughly prepares boys for College, Technical School or Business. Let us send you our catalogue and booklet "The Spirit of Mercersburg." They will prove vastly interesting and beneficial to the parent confronted with the education of his boy. Address WILLIAM MANN IRVINE, Ph.D., President.

Ogontz School for Young Ladies

Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. The late Mr. Jay Cooke's fine property. Miss SYLVIA J. EASTMAN, Miss A. A. SUTHERLAND, Principals, Ogontz School P. O., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Thurston-Gleim Home School for Girls

825-827 Negley Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
For particulars address Miss ALICE M. THURSTON, Director

The Misses Shipley's School

Preparatory to Bryn Mawr College

BUILDING—Specially designed Colonial building with every improved appointment. SITUATION—Educational and social opportunities of situation opposite Bryn Mawr College. INSTRUCTION—Diploma in College Preparatory and Academic courses. Certificate admits to Vassar, Smith, and Wellesley. Specialists in all departments. Two resident French teachers. ATHLETICS—Resident athletic director.

YOUNGER PUPILS receive special attention.

For circular address

THE SECRETARY, Box "G," BRYN MAWR, Pa.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee-Downer College
Milwaukee-Downer Seminary

Milwaukee, Wis.

Department of Home Economics prepares for teaching Domestic Science and Domestic Arts. Music, Art, Elocution, Physical Training. Location combines advantages of city and country.
Address Miss ELLEN C. SABIN, President.

STAMMERING

literature in back Werner's Magazines. Theoretical and practical articles by European and American specialists. 40 assorted numbers for $5. E. S. WERNER & CO., 43 E. 19th St., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Remarkable Publications

Celt & Saxon — By George Meredith

This hitherto unpublished novel turns on divergences in character between the Irishman and the Anglo-Saxon; and, though not quite finished, but standing complete as far as it goes, it is worthy to rank with the great author's greatest work.

It gives clear views of English life in town and country, gives strongly individualized characters, English and Irish, some of great charm, and others who, though lacking that quality, catch the sympathy of the reader because so great is the writer's power of making them understood; and, above all, it sets forth in a remarkably human and comprehensive way the attitude toward each other of these two races and the elements that cause it. **$1.50**

A Motley — By John Galsworthy

Wonderfully clear insight into character; remarkable comprehension of all classes of society; extraordinary skill in the narration and interpretation of what he sees: these are the more striking characteristics displayed in this volume of fiction by Mr. Galsworthy—one of the most prominent writers both as a dramatist and novelist in England; the author of "Fraternity," "A Country House," and of that play so successful in England and America, "Strife."

"There are 28 stories, studies, impressions—mere literary flashlights—which have such a haunting vividness of intensity that they are as unforgettable as scenes revealed by the glare of lightning amid the thunder and torrent of a storm."—*The Baltimore Sun.* **$1.20 net, postage extra**

The American Civil War — By John Fromby

A Unique Military Study

A concise history of the causes, progress and results of the war; compressed into 486 pages.

One of the two volumes is devoted to maps

Hitherto the large number of independent operations in the war carried on in a wide area have made impossible a history that clearly shows the bearing of different events upon each other. But Mr. Fromby has succeeded in doing this, and largely through the remarkable collection of plans of battle—maps drawn to scales and sedulously tested and corrected; and the only collection of absolutely accurate maps, it is thought, of the Civil War campaigns. **$4.50 net**

Landscape Painting — By Birge Harrison

With 24 reproductions of representative pictures

"I heartily congratulate you on the healthiest art book I have ever read. It is good reading and sound."—J. Alden Weir.

"The best book on landscape painting that I know."—Leonard Ochtman.

"Although primarily designed for art students, the book should prove profitable reading for all who would have an intelligent understanding of the qualities which make a good picture."
—*Brooklyn Times.*

"It is more a book for the art student and practical painter than for the critic. It is full of wise observations and good suggestions, often backed by instances of personal experience. It is a real and practical book, especially calculated to benefit the thoughtful and earnest student of art."—Wm. R. French, *Director of the Art Institute of Chicago.*

"The student will find it invaluable and many an artist will discover in it much of which he has dreamed vaguely without correlation. It is quite the best book on landscape painting I have ever read, and I wish to read it again and then again and yet again."—Geo. W. Stevens, *Director of the Toledo Museum of Art.* **$1.50 net; postpaid $1.65**

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TEACHERS' AGENCIES

The Pratt Teachers Agency 70 Fifth Ave. New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools.
Advise parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

CALIFORNIA

BELMONT SCHOOL
(FOR BOYS)

Belmont, California, 25 miles south of San Francisco, believes that it reasonably well meets the moral, physical and intellectual requirements of careful parents. Write for specific information.

W. T. Reid, A. M. (Harvard), Head Master.
W. T. Reid, Jr., A. M. (Harvard), Asst. Head Master.

CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles. 19th year begins Sept. 23d to Sept. 29th
GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Adams and Hoover Streets
"An ideal school amid ideal surroundings."

UPPER SCHOOL Girls over thirteen years of age — Certificate admits to leading colleges. Domestic Science, Music, Art, Gymnasium. Limited number of resident pupils.
MISS PARSONS and MISS DENNEN, Principals.

LOWER SCHOOL Girls under thirteen years of age — Thoroughly graded school, beginning with Kindergarten, fitting girls for the "Upper School." Music, Art, Gymnasium. Children admitted to home department.
MISS THOMAS and MISS MOSGROVE, Associate Principals

California Hospital Los Angeles **School for Nurses**
Three years. Ideal private hospital. 150 beds. Maternity, medical, surgical, eye and ear departments. Surrounded by tropical gardens. Superior training. Illustrated booklet free. Write.

COLORADO

ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Will open on Wednesday, September 21, 1910

Apply to the Headmaster, the Rev. Gibson Bell, A.B. Harvard, B.D., Colorado Springs, Colo., for prospectus and further information.

THE WOLCOTT SCHOOL, DENVER
Superior climate. Accredited with Eastern Colleges for girls. Fine music advantages. Gymnasium, dancing, sports.

CONNECTICUT

INGLESIDE—A School for Girls
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
School year begins Tuesday, October 4, 1910.
Mrs. WM. D. BLACK, Patroness.

ILLINOIS

THE KENWOOD INSTITUTE
and THE LORING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Now Consolidated at 4600 Ellis Avenue, Chicago
Certificate admits to all colleges for women. Bryn Mawr preparation a specialty. College Preparatory and Special Courses. Unequaled advantages in Music and Art. Handsome residence, offering bath with each bedroom; tennis and basketball courts and playgrounds. Fall term opens Sept. 20th. Catalogue on request.
Stella Dyer Loring & Helen D. Loring, Principals

"Home-Making, the New Profession"
Is a 70-page hand-book—it's FREE. Home-study *domestic science* courses. For home-makers, teachers, and for well-paid positions.
American School of Home Economics, 521 W. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

MARYLAND

A COUNTRY HOME SCHOOL for YOUNG BOYS
80 acres on salt water, near Easton, Md., Penna. R. R. Healthful location. Supervision of successful teacher. Classes of 6 or less. Land and water sports. Unusual opportunity for out-of-door life and special care. H. H. BALLARD, Ph.D., Box 4, Sta. B, Baltimore, Md.

MINNESOTA

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Saint Mary's Hall
FARIBAULT, MINNESOTA
Founded by Bishop Whipple 1866
WAITING LIST LAST 4 YEARS
Catalogue on Application.
Miss Caroline W. Eells, Principal

MASSACHUSETTS

LASELL SEMINARY
Auburndale, Mass. College preparation. Household Arts and Sciences. Ten miles from Boston. Address
G. M. Winslow, Ph.D., Principal

SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORKER
Maintained by Simmons College and Harvard University. Class Room and Office, 9 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass. For the study of social service in its various forms, with individuals, groups, neighborhoods; charity, correction, civics. One academic year. Seven year begins Sept. 27. Circulars sent.
JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, Director. ZILPHA D. SMITH, Associate

Miss Church's School for Girls
Resident and day pupils. General and college preparatory courses. Advanced work for older girls.
Schoolhouse, 6 Gloucester Street } Boston, Mass.
Residence, 401 Beacon Street }

DEAN ACADEMY
FRANKLIN, MASS.

Young men and young women find here a home-like atmosphere, thorough and efficient training in every department, a broad culture, a loyal and helpful school spirit. Liberal endowment permits liberal terms, $300 per year.

For catalogue and information address
ARTHUR W. PEIRCE, Litt.D., Principal.

Mount Ida School
Year Book on request

FOR GIRLS
On the Summit of Mt. Ida
6 miles from Boston
A preparatory and finishing school.
Advanced Elective Courses. College Certificate Privilege (without examination).
Piano, Voice, and Violin with Noted Men.
Domestic Science, Resident Nurse. Gymnasium, Director of Athletics.
Exceptional opportunities, with a delightful home life.
74 Summit St.
NEWTON, Mass.

The Mary A. Burnham School For Girls
Founded by Miss Burnham in 1877. Special and College Preparatory courses. Correspondence should be addressed to MISS HELEN THOMPSON, Headmistress. MARTHA CHAMBERLAIN BURNHAM.
Northampton, Massachusetts

"THE ELMS" SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
English, Music, Special, and College Preparatory Courses
Certificate admits to Vassar, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley.
Miss PORTER, Principal, Springfield, Mass

ROCK RIDGE HALL FOR BOYS. Location, high, dry and healthful, in one of New England's most beautiful residential villages. *Instructors all experienced, mature.* Thorough preparation for college. Unusual attention given to boys under 15 years of age. Well-regulated daily lives for all. Large, airy gymnasium, with swimming pool. For catalogue, address Dr. G. O. WHITE, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

/orcester Academy All advantages of a large school; master teachers; comprehensive upment. Eight buildings. Special laboratories. Gymnasium. Megaron," a noble Recreation Hall. Perfect Swimming Pool. ew athletic field, completely equipped. 77th year begins Sept. 13th. lustrated catalogue. D. W. ABERCROMBIE, LL.D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

OCKLAND MILITARY ACADEMY

Education is costly. Ignorance more so. This school develops manliness, builds character, trains mind and body at the formative time of a boy's life. Military system, judicious athletics, preparation for College, West Point, Annapolis, or business. 14 years under same management. Summer Camp. Over $10,000 expended recently in improvements. Our five books free.

Elmer E. French, Supt., 5 Seminary Hill, st Lebanon, N. H., on the Conn. River, 4 miles from Dartmouth College.

NEW JERSEY

he Lakewood School for Girls

Academic and Special Courses. Wonderful winter climate. Outdoor sports. Miss EDITH SAMSON, Lakewood, New Jersey.

hool for Trained Attendants 45 Centre Street, Orange, New Jersey. Six months' rse. Fee $100, including tuition, board, lodging, uniforms, and oks. For further information apply to Superintendent.

RINCETON SUMMER SCHOOL. Prepares for Princeton entrance examinations. 19th season opened July 11. Students may enter at any time. NO FAILURES LAST SEASON. Address C. R. MOREY, 15 University Pl., Princeton, N. J.

NEW YORK CITY

W YORK UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

76th Year opens September 28; **Morning Class,** 9-12; **ternoon Class,** 4-6; **Evening Class,** 8-10. Degrees B., LL.M., J.D. Address

L. J. TOMPKINS, Sec., Washington Sq., N. Y.

NEW YORK

iends' Academy Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y. A co-educational school. College preparatory and special course for those not going to college. catalogue, address **Nelson A. Jackson, A.B., Principal.**

he Sir Launfal Preparatory School

New Rochelle, N. Y.

high-class home school for a limited number of pupils, situated New York's most beautiful and refined suburb. Boys live in ages with masters. Prepares for all colleges. Classes small. lividual attention. Gymnasium. All athletics, boating, swimming Sound. Address The Principal.

Mrs. Hazen's Suburban School For Girls, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

lf hour from Grand Central Station, New York.

Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, Principal.
Miss Sara Louise Tracy, Associate.

ye Seminary, Rye, New York. For particulars address

Mrs. S. J. LIFE, The Misses STOWE

NEW YORK, Tarrytown-on-Hudson.

Misses Metcalf's Boarding and Day School for Girls

ollege preparation, elocution, and physical culture. A department for girls under twelve. Moderate rates.

ıe Principal of a large High School

supervise the education of two boys or two girls. German and nch spoken at table. Address, ZETA, 9,047, Outlook.

OHIO

GLEN AIRY HOME

Home School for nervous and otherwise defective children. ge grounds, every home comfort, strictly private. Scientific hing, training, and development.

LOUISE M. DOLL, 2160 Ohio Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

OHIO

Laurel School For Girls

10001 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

The Laurel School receives a limited number of boarding pupils. House and school separate. Circulars ready.

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA, Mercersburg.

Mercersburg Academy Thoroughly prepares boys for College. Technical School or Business. Let us send you our catalogue and booklet "The Spirit of Mercersburg." They will prove vastly interesting and beneficial to the parent confronted with the education of his boy. Address WILLIAM MANN IRVINE, Ph.D., President.

Ogontz School for Young Ladies

Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. The late Mr. Jay Cooke's fine property. Miss SYLVIA J. EASTMAN, Miss A. A. SUTHERLAND, Principals, Ogontz School P. O., Pa.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL

WAYNE, PA. (14 Miles from Philadelphia.)

Forty-seven years successful in preparing boys for college or for business. Careful *individual* instruction. Buildings all new. 30 acres for all sports. Gymnasium, with swimming pool.

CHARLES HENRY STROUT, A.M., Headmaster.

EUROPE

PARIS—High Class Finishing Home School

for six gentlemen's daughters. Private house. Modern improvements. French, Phonetic, Lectures, Music, Art, Chaperonage, Tennis. Highest references. MME. STUART, 96 Avenue des Ternes.

STUDY LAW AT HOME

The oldest and best school. Instruction by mail adapted to everyone. Recognized by courts and educators. Experienced and competent instructors. Takes spare time only. Three courses—Preparatory, Business, College. Prepares for practice. Will better your condition and prospects in business. Students and graduates everywhere. Full particulars and Easy Payment Plan Free.

The Sprague Correspondence School of Law,
825 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

School Information Free catalogues and advice of all Boarding Schools in U. S. (State whether girls' or boys') American School Association

935 Broadway, New York, or 1515 Masonic Temple, Chicago

STAMMERING

literature in back Werner's Magazines. Theoretical and practical articles by European and American specialists. 40 assorted numbers for $5. E. S. WERNER & CO., 43 E. 19th St., New York.

Returnable examination copies of the great hymn book

HALLOWED HYMNS

mailed on request to churches needing new books.

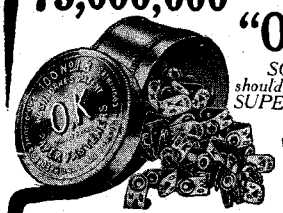
THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., New York or Chicago

6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS 6%

Secured by N. W. Farm Lands, $100, $500 and $1000 denominations: 6% payable semi-annually. First mortgages deposited with and certified to by Trust Co. Send for booklet. WESTERN MORTGAGE SECURITIES CO.

216 Andrus Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

75,000,000 WASHBURNE'S PAT. "O. K." PAPER FASTENERS



SOLD the past YEAR should convince YOU of their SUPERIORITY

There is genuine pleasure in their use as well as **Perfect Security.** Easily put on or taken off with the thumb and finger. Can be used repeatedly and *"they always work."* Made of brass in 3 sizes. Put up in brass boxes of 100 Fasteners each.

HANDSOME COMPACT STRONG No Slipping, NEVER!

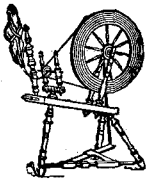
Note our trademark "O. K." stamped on every fastener.

All stationers. Send 10c for sample box of 50, assorted. Illustrated booklet free. *Liberal discount to the trade.*

The O. K. Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A. N91B

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Registered Trade Mark



Established Half a Century

Special Summer Sales At McCutcheon's

During the summer we shall close out at a reduction in price a large assortment of attractive goods in the following departments:

Linen Coats and Suits
Tailor-made Waists
French and American Lingerie
Lingerie Waists and Dresses
French and American Corsets
Washable Dress Fabrics

We also direct especial attention to our assortment of Housekeeping Linens of all kinds. The collection, even during the summer season, is usually complete.

Visitors passing through the city are cordially invited to inspect these goods.

Mail Orders receive our prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co., 5th Avenue and 34th St., N. Y. Opp. Waldorf-Astoria

There is Beauty in every Jar

MILKWEED CREAM

Keeps the skin soft, smooth and velvety, so that healthy Summer tan only adds to the natural attractiveness of a Milkweed Cream Complexion. The peculiar properties of Milkweed Cream keep freckles away, relieve soreness and smarting due to sunburn.

Milkweed Cream is a smooth emollient, possessing decided and distinct therapeutic properties. Therefore, excessive rubbing and kneading are unnecessary. Just apply a little, night and morning, with the finger tips, rubbing it gently until it is absorbed by the skin. In a short time blemishes yield to such treatment and the skin becomes clear and healthy; the result—a fresh and brilliant complexion.

To prove to you the advisability of always having Milkweed Cream on your dressing-table, we shall be glad to send a sample free, if you write us.

F. F. INGRAM CO., 72 Tenth St., Detroit, Mich.

IMPROVES BAD COMPLEXIONS—PRESERVES GOOD COMPLEXIONS

Bank Reserves

High grade short term obligations of standard corporations fulfill in a marked degree the requirements of a secondary reserve for banking institutions, possessing as they do the following chief characteristics:

Freedom from violent fluctuations
Ready convertibility into cash
Liberal income return

Send for Circular 971 giving list of selected short term securities now obtainable at prices to net from

4½% to 6%

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

ESTABLISHED 1864

Capital.....$5,000,000
Surplus.....$18,000,000

28 Nassau Street, - New York
33 Lombard Street, London, E.C
514 Fifth Avenue, - New York

Banking Department
Trust Department
Bond Department
Transfer Department
Foreign Department

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED